DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 376 939 PS 022 681

AUTHOR	Ebb, Nancy
TITLE	Enforcing Child Support: Are States Doing the Job?
INSTITUTION	Children's Defense Fund, Washington, D.C.
PUB DATE	Jun 94
NOTE	134p.; For a related document, see PS 022 716.
PUB TYPE	Statistical Data (110) -- Reports - Descriptive (141)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC06 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Administration; Caseworkers; *Child Support; *Law Enforcement; National Norms; National Surveys; Parent Responsibility; *Social Services; *State Action; State Agencies; *State Legislation; State Programs
IDENTIFIERS	Noncustodial Parents; Paternity Establishment

ABSTRACT

This report examines state-by-state child support data to determine the impact of child support legislation over the last decade. In the text portion, the report compares data provided by the states in fiscal years 1983 and 1992. It finds that while states have made some improvements over the decade, performance in many critical areas has remained the same, improved only moderately, or even declined. The remainder of the report consists of two appendices, which provide background on the United States child support enforcement system and charts for each state and the District of Columbia that measure progress on eight key indicators of success for children. These indicators are: (1) caseload per worker; (2) administrative expenditure per case; (3) the number of absent parents located as a percentage of total caseload; (4) paternity performance; (5) percent of cases needing a support order in which a support order was established; (6) percent of total caseload in which any collection was made; (7) average annual collection for cases with any collection; and (8) amount of child support collected for each administrative dollar spent. (MDM)

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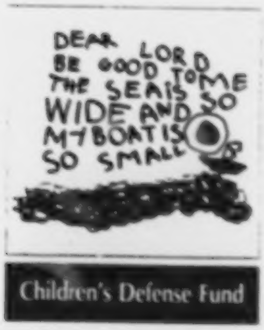
ENFORCING CHILD SUPPORT:

ARE STATES DOING THE JOB?

By Nancy Ebb

June 1994



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The Children Defense Fund (CDF) exists to provide a strong and effective voice for all the children of America who cannot vote, lobby, or speak for themselves. We pay particular attention to the needs of poor and minority children and those with disabilities. Our goal is to educate the nation about the needs of children and encourage preventive investment in children before they get sick, drop out of school, suffer family breakdown, or get into trouble.

CDF is a unique organization. CDF focuses on programs and policies that affect large number of children, rather than on helping families on a case-by-case basis. Our staff includes specialists in health, education, child welfare, mental health, child development, adolescent pregnancy prevention, family income, and youth employment. CDF gathers data and disseminates information on key issues affecting children. We monitor the development and implementation of federal and state policies. We provide information, technical assistance, and support to a network of state and local child advocates, service providers, and public and private sector officials and leaders. We pursue an annual legislative agenda in the U.S. Congress and in states where we have offices. CDF educates hundreds of thousands of citizens annually about children's needs and responsible options for meeting those needs.

CDF is a national organization with roots in communities across America. Although our main office is in Washington, DC, we reach out to towns and cities across the country to monitor the effects of changes in national and state policies and to help people and organizations concerned with what happens to children. CDF maintains state offices in Minnesota, Ohio, and Texas, and local project offices in Marlboro County (South Carolina), the District of Columbia, Greater Cleveland, Greater Cincinnati, and New York City. CDF has developed cooperative projects with groups in many states.

The Black Community Crusade for Children (BCCC), developed by Black leaders and coordinated by CDF, is an initiative to mobilize the African American community behind a targeted effort to address the special problems facing Black children. The BCCC is part of CDF's overall work to ensure that *no* child is left behind and that *all* American children have a Healthy Start, a Head Start, a Fair Start, and a Safe Start.

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ENFORCING CHILD SUPPORT:

ARE STATES DOING THE JOB?

By Nancy Ebb

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Children's Defense Fund gratefully acknowledges the contributions of many individuals who helped make this report possible. Arloc Sherman provided invaluable assistance analyzing the data. Lori Leibovich, Traci Higgins, and Stacy Klickstein provided tireless assistance in working with the data. Deborah Weinstein, Laura Kadwell, and David Heffernan contributed thoughtful editorial guidance; Jeff Herrity helped with layout; and T'Wana Lucas provided essential administrative support.

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DEAR LORD
BE GOOD TO ME
THE SEA IS SO
WIDE AND
MY BOAT IS
SO SMALL

Children's Defense Fund

ERRATA:

The state tables for Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey and North Carolina were inadvertently separated.

Wisconsin's **figures for Average annual collection for cases w/any collection** for **FY1992** should be **$2,592** and the **National Rank** for **FY1992** should be **27**.

We apologize for these errors.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Across the country, millions of children -- from every economic background -- are plagued by the failure of their parents to support them fully. While child support alone is not the cure for poverty, its absence can devastate the life of a child.

Since 1975, federal law has provided federal matching dollars so states can operate child support enforcement agencies that help families on welfare and non-welfare families that ask for help. Major federal efforts in 1984 and 1988 sought to improve state child support performance. The upcoming federal welfare reform debate is likely to include new child support reform proposals.

This CDF report looks at state-by-state child support data to examine the impact of a decade of reform efforts. The report compares data reported by the states to the federal government in FY 1983 and FY 1992 and provides charts for each state to measure progress on key indicators of success for children.

CDF's study shows that states have made some progress since 1983, most notably in improving paternity and in locating non-custodial parents. Some states have made remarkable improvements in these and other categories. Successful innovations provide models for national reform.

However, progress is slow. Moreover, on the most basic of all measures -- the percentage of cases served by state child support enforcement agencies that have **any** support collected -- children were not significantly better off in 1992 than they were in 1983. At the current rate of progress, it will take over 180 years before each child served by a state child support agency can be guaranteed even a **partial** support collection. Ten generations of children will be born, reach the age of majority, and pass out of the child support enforcement system without our being able to guarantee each child that **any** child support was obtained on his or her behalf.

The data tell a sobering story of a system struggling to cope with spiraling demand. Across the country, state child support agencies more than doubled their caseload from 1983 to 1992, with most of the increase coming from non-welfare families that asked for help.

Although state and federal governments increased their child support investments during this time, the new resources barely kept pace with the exploding caseload. The inability of resources to do more than keep pace with demand is bad news, since good outcomes for children generally (though not always) correspond to what a state invests in its child support system. The system was resource-poor in 1983, and remained resource-poor in 1992. Many state agencies just plain don't have the resources to serve children well.

Our child support system is failing to deliver on its most basic promise: that parental support should be a regular, reliable source of income for the family, helping put a roof over a child's head and food on the table. Indeed, we have fifty separate state child support systems. Some do better than others. Some do worse. None do the job well enough to make child support something a child can count on.

In the long run we can make child support work better for children by federalizing collection of support, leaving establishment of paternity and the support obligation at the state level. We can establish child support assurance so that children do not suffer when parents fail to pay. More immediately, we can improve ways that the federal government helps states locate absent parents and collect support. We can improve state performance by making sure that each state has the staff and resources to do the job right and incorporates successful practices proven effective in other states. This system can be turned around. But fundamental reform is essential.

CHILDREN WITHOUT SUPPORT

The failure to pay child support is a problem in every state. Across the country, millions of children -- from every economic background -- are plagued by the failure of their parents to fully support them. The failure to pay child support is not just a financial bone of contention between two parents. It is often an economic and emotional disaster for children.

This report, which examines the federal-state system of enforcing child support, is intended to provide advocates and policy makers with a sense of how well -- or how poorly -- the system is working to help children.

Since 1975 federal law has provided federal matching dollars so that states can operate child support enforcement agencies that serve both children on welfare and non-welfare children whose parents ask for help. Two major federal efforts -- one in 1984 and another in 1988 -- have sought to improve the ability of state agencies to help children.[1]

What has a decade of efforts to reform child support achieved? How are states doing, both compared to where they were before these reforms, and compared to other states? What are the next steps?

The answers are both encouraging and sobering. In some areas (such as locating non-custodial parents and increasing the numbers of paternities established), great strides have been made. Both federal requirements and state innovations have made a difference. However, the bottom line is that child support fails to reach millions of children. The vast majority of cases served by state child support enforcement agencies do not have **any** child support collected. Many do not even have paternity or a child support order established, so that no child support can be collected. Significant new reforms and resources are needed before child support can truly support children.

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[1] For background on how the federal-state child support system works, and the 1984 and 1988 child support reform efforts, see Appendix A.

THE NEED FOR CHILD SUPPORT

Child support is an urgent public policy issue because it affects so many children. There has been a national sea change in families. In 1959, all but 9 percent of children lived in two-parent families. By 1992, the situation had changed dramatically. One in every four children -- 26 percent -- lived in a family with only one parent present in the home.

Losing a parent from the home is often an economic disaster. Half of the 17.2 million children living in single-parent families in 1992 were poor, compared with a poverty rate of 10.9 percent among children in two-parent families.

Just because a parent is absent from the home does not mean that he or she should be absent from a child's life -- either emotionally or economically. Parents have an obligation to support their children to the best of their ability to do so. Yet too often, parents who leave the home also leave behind their sense of financial responsibility. Only 58 percent of custodial mothers had a child support order in 1990, according to the Census Bureau. Most custodial mothers without a child support order wanted one but could not get it. Even families with a child support order are not guaranteed support. Of those due support in 1989, half (48 percent) received no support at all or less than the full amount due.[2]

A 1992 survey of 300 single parents in Georgia, Oregon, Ohio, and New York documents the real harm children suffer when child support is not paid:

- During the first year after the parent left the home, more than half the families surveyed faced a serious housing crisis. Ten percent became homeless, while 48 percent moved in with friends or family to avoid homelessness.

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[2] Bureau of the Census, "Child Support and Alimony: 1989," Current Population Reports Series P-60. The Census Bureau data, unlike that reported by the states to the federal Office of Child Support Enforcement, includes single-parent families that are not receiving support enforcement services from the state agencies (for example, parents who hire private attorneys to seek child support, parents who represent themselves, and parents who are not actively pursuing child support). Unless otherwise indicated, the measures used in this report are based on data reported by state child support agencies, rather than Census Bureau data.

- Over half the custodial parents reported their children went without regular health checkups, and over a third said their children had gone without medical care when they were sick.
- Nearly a third reported that their children went hungry at some point during that year, and over a third reported that their children lacked appropriate clothing, such as a winter coat.[3]

WHAT THE NUMBERS REVEAL

To help assess where the child support system is today, this report examines both state investments in the effort to obtain child support and state performance for children (based on key outcomes such as paternities and support obligations established, absent parents located, and cases with child support collections). The number of cases served also is reported since extraordinary caseload growth over the last decade has further strained the ability of an already stressed system to produce good results. The report provides state-by-state charts, based on data reported by state child support agencies to the federal Office of Child Support Enforcement.[4] These charts compare state child support investments and outcomes. Where possible, they compare how states were doing in FY 1983, the year before the first round of major federal child support reform, with how they were doing in FY 1992, the most recent year for which 50-state data are available.

The numbers reveal that the system is straining to cope with spiralling demand and scarce resources. While states have made some improvements, performance in many critical areas has remained the same, improved only moderately, or even declined.

No one state can be held up as a national model. Even in the best states, child support enforcement services often fall far short of meeting children's needs. However, some states do consistently better than others in key areas. We have inducted them into our Child Support Hall of Fame. Special congratulations to

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[3] National Child Support Assurance Consortium, Childhood's End: What Happens to Children When Child Support Obligations Are Not Enforced, February 1993.

[4] This state data is tabulated and published in an annual report to Congress by the Office of Child Support Enforcement, U. S. Department of Health and Human Services. For a more detailed description of the data, see Appendix B.

Washington State, which appeared in the top 10 states in the country in more key performance indicators than any other state. Some states do consistently worse. They appear in our Child Support Hall of Shame.

Being in the Hall of Fame is cause for congratulations, but not complacency. Even in Washington State, one of the nation's leaders, two out of three cases served by the state agency go without any support payment at all. In some of these cases there is not even a support order that will allow a child to collect support. Washington State establishes paternity in only two out of every three cases that need paternity established. And it establishes support obligations in only three out of four cases that need a support order. **Even the best states have a long way to go before child support becomes a reliable part of a child's life**.

HALL OF FAME

DELAWARE
MASSACHUSETTS
MICHIGAN
MINNESOTA
MONTANA
PENNSYLVANIA
SOUTH DAKOTA
UTAH
WASHINGTON
WISCONSIN

HALL OF SHAME

ARIZONA
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
ILLINOIS
INDIANA
LOUISIANA
MISSISSIPPI
NEW MEXICO
TENNESSEE
TEXAS

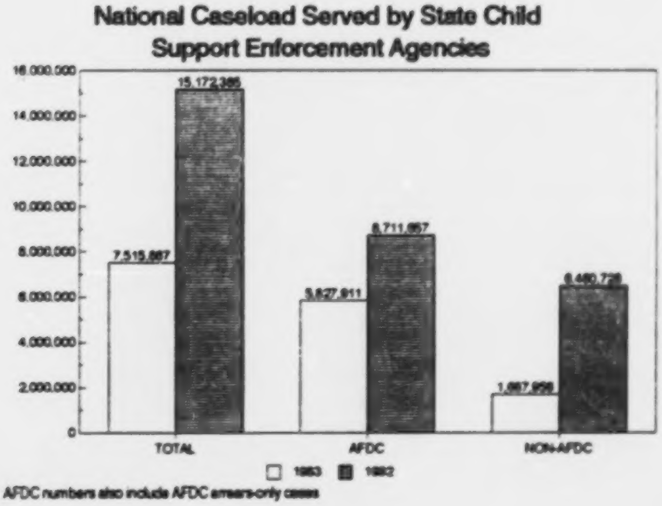
***Note:** The Hall of Fame lists states that appeared more than once in the top 10 ranked states in the country for key performance indicators (cases with collections, paternities established, average amounts collected in cases with collections, support orders established). **Washington State** was the only state to appear in three top ten listings. The Hall of Shame lists states that appeared more than once in the bottom 10 ranked states for these indicators. We removed two states from the Hall of Shame because we gave them credit for scoring in the top 10 in at least one key indicator.*

Five out of ten Hall of Famers also ranked in the top 10 states in the country in administrative expenditures per case. Five out of nine Hall of Shamers ranked in the bottom 10 states in administrative expenditures per case.

THE CASELOAD EXPLOSION -- A SYSTEM UNDER STRESS

Any assessment of how states are doing must take into account a caseload explosion that is putting enormous demands on the system. State child support enforcement agencies more than doubled their caseload between 1983 and 1992, increasing from 7 million to 15.2 million.

AFDC cases served by state child support enforcement agencies remained relatively constant. They increased by slightly less than a million cases from 1983 to 1992, basically keeping pace with overall increases in the AFDC caseload. **The non-welfare caseload almost quadrupled, however, skyrocketing from almost 1.7 million in 1983 to almost 6.5 million in 1992.**



The dramatic increase in non-AFDC cases is good news because it means that the system is beginning to serve more non-welfare families, many of whom are either poor or near-poor. For these families, child support alone may not be the magic answer that helps a child avoid poverty. However, when collections are made, they can make a significant difference in the life of that child, softening the harsh effects of poverty if not eliminating them.

The increase in non-AFDC cases is also good news because it underscores the ability of federal legislative directives and incentives to make a difference, at least in some areas. From its inception, federal child support law has required states to serve non-welfare families. However, before 1984 many states did not take this requirement seriously. The 1984 Child Support Enforcement Amendments clarified that non-welfare families had an equal right to child support services and improved state incentives for serving these families. Though other factors also help explain the non-AFDC caseload boom -- increased publicity about the availability of services and decisions by some states to provide services through the state child support agency to non-welfare families they were already serving through other systems (thereby enabling the state to claim federal matching funds for these families) -- the 1984 federal requirements and the provision of incentive payments to states for serving non-welfare families helped trigger a profound difference in state behavior.

The dramatic caseload increases were also bad news, however, because new cases poured into a resource-poor system that at best was doing a mediocre job. State and federal governments spent significantly more total dollars on child support enforcement in 1992 than in 1983. However, far from enabling states to make real investments in improved services, these new resources barely kept pace with the exploding caseload. **The system was resource-poor in 1983, and remained resource-poor in 1992.**

INVESTMENTS IN CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

CDF began its 50-state comparison of the data by looking at how much each state invests in the effort to collect child support. Measuring state investments is important because the bottom line in child support is that you get what you pay for. Good outcomes for children frequently (though not always) correspond to how much a state is investing in its system.

Our study looked at two key measures of state investments in child support enforcement: the amount state agencies spent per case, and the caseload each full-time equivalent child support worker had to serve. **The news is disheartening: from 1983 to 1992, the investment in child support enforcement per case stagnated, while the caseload per worker worsened.**

Expenditures per case. Average expenditures per case remained virtually unchanged from 1983 to 1992, inching up from a national average of $130 per case in 1983 (in 1992 dollars) to $132 per case in 1992.[5] **The failure to increase expenditures per case is bad news because an analysis of the data shows a significant relationship between how much states invest in enforcement per case and how many cases served by the state agency have at least some child support collected:**

- For example, in FY 1992, of the four states with the highest expenditures per case, three of them led the country in percentage of cases with any collection. Conversely, the four states with the lowest expenditures per case had among the worst collections records. These states ranked 48th, 34th, 46th, and 43rd in the country in percentage of cases with any collection.

- Similarly, five out of 10 states in CDF's Child Support Hall of Fame also ranked in the top 10 states in the country in administrative expenditures per case. Five out of nine Hall of Shamers ranked in the bottom 10 states in expenditures per case.

- Another study of the data has established a similar relationship between success in establishing paternity and investments in child support. This study found that "[paternity establishment performance appears to be positively associated with the investment of funds in the child support enforcement program. The rates of paternity establishment are higher in counties with higher child support enforcement program budgets relative to the number of divorces in the county. They are also higher when there are more child support staff relative to the size of the AFDC caseload."[6]

Worker caseloads. The number of cases a child support worker is assigned relates significantly to good outcomes for children. Generally, higher caseloads diminish the prospects for obtaining at least some collection for a child. **Sadly, the average caseload per full-time equivalent child support worker actually increased (or worsened) between 1983 and 1992.** In some parts of the country, child support administrators report caseloads in excess of a thousand cases per worker. Even the most dedicated, efficient worker cannot do a good job under these circumstances.

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[5] We found an extraordinary range in expenditures per case, with a low in 1992 of $34 in Indiana and a high of $334 in Montana.

[6] Sonenstein, Holcomb, and Seefeldt, "What Works Best in Improving Paternity Rates?," APWA Public Welfare, Fall 1993 at 33.

The relationship between state investment and performance is most strikingly illustrated by Montana, which went from worst to first in caseload size per worker and expenditures per case between 1983 and 1992. In 1983, Montana's performance was dismal: it was 50th in the country in paternities established by the state agency compared to out-of-wedlock births in the state; 46th in cases with any collection; and 32nd in average dollars collected per case in cases with any collection. By 1992, its performance had improved strikingly: Montana went from 50th to 27th in paternities established; from 46th to 13th in percentage of cases with any collection; and from 32nd to ninth in dollars collected per case. In 1992, Montana also ranked fourth in establishing support obligations for cases that needed an obligation established (a measure for which there is no comparable 1983 data).[7]

Caseload size and expenditures per case provide a benchmark for how poorly the nation has invested in children and child support to date, and a starting point for measuring the health of a state's child support system. A key part of the solution to poor child support performance has to be greater investment in the system. As discussed in greater detail later, increased investment should also mean "smarter" investment:

- Using model practices that are proven successful in other states. These practices may have a profound impact on performance.
- Using automation to free up staff time. Much of child support enforcement should work like routine bill collections, with computers

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[7] Montana is just one example of the correlation between caseload size and performance. Similarly, in 1992, of the 10 states with the **smallest** (or best) caseload per worker, all but two were above the national median in the percentage of cases with a collection. The top three states in percentage of cases with a collection were among the top 10 states with low worker caseloads. Of the 10 states with the **biggest** (or worst) caseload per worker, all but one were below the national median in percentage of cases with a collection. The states that ranked 43rd, 46th, 49th, and 51st in percentage of cases with a collection were also among the 10 states with the highest caseload per worker.

automatically generating notices and routine paperwork when payments fall behind, freeing overburdened workers to focus on more complex cases.

- Processing cases earlier to save costs later. The costliest method of enforcing support is not necessarily the best: obtaining a voluntary acknowledgment of paternity when a child is born is far less costly -- and far better for the child -- than waiting many years and going through a prolonged contested process. As years go by, often good relations between parents break down and a putative father is may no longer be willing to shorten the process by voluntarily acknowleding paternity.

- Avoiding duplication and achieving efficiency through centralization. As another study observes, maintaining the child support program in the same single state agency (rather than having it balkanized among a bewildering array of state and county actors, as is the case in some states), correlates with success, at least in the area of paternity establishment.[8]

OUTCOMES: HOW STATE AGENCIES PERFORM FOR CHILDREN

Our study looked at key child support outcomes as well as at state investments. These outcomes underscore the inadequacies of the current system and the need for increased investments to improve performance for children. Our report uses available data to look at six basic measures of performance:

- The percentage of cases served by the agency in which any collections were made.
- Cases needing a support order in which a support order was obtained.
- Cases in which paternity was established.
- Cases in which an absent parent was located.
- The average amount collected in cases in which a collection was made.
- The "cost-effectiveness" of the state agency -- the amount of child support collected compared to each dollar spent on child support enforcement.

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[8] Sonenstein, Holcomb, and Seefeldt at p. 33.

While other information -- such as how regularly children receive their support payments or how quickly the system responds -- would be useful, these six outcomes represent the best measure of state performance based on the available data. Taken together, they provide an initial tool for assessing the agency's overall effectiveness on behalf of children.

Based on these criteria, states have made some progress since 1983, particularly in improving paternity establishment and in locating non-custodial parents. In cases with collections, dollar amounts collected improved very modestly. States have become moderately more "cost-effective," collecting more dollars compared with each dollar they spend on enforcement. There are significant variations among states on all measures, suggesting that there is clearly potential for states to improve their performance.

However, progress is slow. Even the best states often fall far short of desirable performance. **Moreover, on the most basic of all measures -- the percentage of cases that have at least some child support collected -- children are not significantly better off in 1992 than they were in 1983.** The vast majority of children served by state child support enforcement agencies not only do not have full collections made on their behalf, but fail to have any collection made at all.

Cases with any collections. Probably the best indicator of a state's performance is the percent of cases served by the state agency in which **any** collection is made.[9] **The system has made little significant progress. In 1983, states made some collections in 14.7 percent of their cases. By 1992, collections had edged up to 18.7 percent of the caseload.** Some states did far better than others: Vermont, the top-ranked state, made some collection in 40.3 percent of its cases, compared with only 8.6 percent in Rhode Island.

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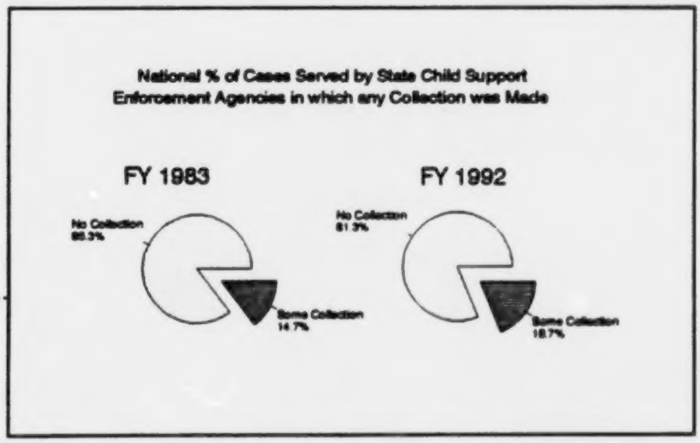
[9] Because this number includes cases in which paternity has not been established, or there is not yet a child support order, it includes cases in which collections cannot be made. However, because state agencies are **responsible** for establishing paternity and obtaining orders in cases that need them, looking at the percentage of cases with any collections is a fair way of measuring overall system performance. If few cases have collections because the agency has not done the most basic work to establish paternity or obligations to pay, then the system is failing. The percentage of cases with any collections in some ways **understates** system problems, since it counts cases in which even the most token payment was made at some point during the year, rather than cases with full or significant ongoing collections.

States were far more successful in making at least some collection on behalf of non-welfare clients than they were in collecting on behalf of welfare clients: nationally, in 1992 states made some collection in 27.1 percent of non-welfare cases, compared with 12.3 percent of welfare cases.[10]

The failure to make more progress in cases with any collections is deeply troubling, since it underscores the failure of our current system to reach most children: only a small minority of children currently served by state child support agencies have any hope of obtaining even partial child support.

Indeed, at the current rate of improvement, it will take over 180 years before the child support enforcement system can make even a partial child support collection for each child it serves. Ten generations of children will be born, reach the age of majority, and leave the child support system without our being able to guarantee that we will make at least some collection on their behalf. There is no predicting how many generations of children it will take before we can guarantee to each child that we will collect the full amount he or she should receive from the non-custodial parent.



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[10] These numbers changed little from 1983, when 30 percent of non-welfare cases had some collection, compared with 10.2 percent of welfare cases.

Collections per case. The relatively small number of cases with collections is particularly unfortunate because when child support **is** collected by a state agency, it can make a remarkable difference in a family's economic well-being. In 1992, in cases in which there was child support collected by a state agency, the average amount collected nationally was $2,811. Collections averaged $3,258 for non-AFDC cases and $2,695 in AFDC cases.

The average annual amount collected per case improved modestly from 1983 to 1992. The average amount collected (in cases in which there was at least some collection) increased from $2,595 in 1983 to $2,811 in 1992 (in constant 1992 dollars).

Cases with paternity established. Measuring whether paternity is established is important because when a child is born outside of wedlock, paternity must be legally established before the child can obtain a support order. Since more than one out of every four children is now born out of wedlock, a state's success in obtaining paternity is key to its overall performance. Federal child support enforcement reforms in 1984 and 1988 increased expectations that states pursue paternity. States responded with significant improvements. In 1983, the median state child support enforcement agency established 21.5 paternities for every 100 out-of-wedlock births in the state. By 1992, the median state agency established 43.6 paternities for every 100 out-of-wedlock births -- more than double than 1983 rate.[11]

State innovations spurred much of this improved performance. For example, Virginia and Washington State, both poor paternity performers in 1983, pioneered use of hospital-based voluntary paternity acknowledgment projects. Virginia improved from 38th in 1983 to eighth in 1992, and Washington improved from 35th to 13th. Virginia administrators told us that they established more paternities in the first two years of their hospital-based project, than they did in the previous 15 years combined. The federal Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 requires all states to begin hospital-based efforts to obtain voluntary acknowledgments.

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[11] In 1983, states did not have data that compared paternities established by the state agency to the number of cases served by the agency that **needed** paternity established. By 1992, states had developed this data, which is reported in the state charts.

Paternity establishment still remains far from adequate: in 1992 the median state agency established paternity in only 47 percent of cases needing the service. However, the substantial improvement between 1983 and 1992 indicates that federal reforms and state model practices can be effective.

Support orders established. The obligation to pay support generally begins with establishment of a support order (voluntarily by agreement, or by order of an administrative or judicial decisionmaker). States have had only modest success in establishing support orders: in 1992 the median state established support in only 34.3 percent of the cases -- about one in three -- that needed a support obligation established.[12] Moreover, comparing numbers of support obligations established nationally to total national caseload, the percent of support obligations established actually **declined** from 1983 to 1992.

Absent parents located. In many cases, the process of establishing paternity or collecting support cannot begin because the absent parent cannot be located. State agencies are responsible for locating noncustodial parents in such circumstances. **States significantly improved their track record in locating non-custodial parents: the number of absent parents located (as a percentage of total caseload) more than doubled from 1983 to 1992.**[13]

State innovations help explain some of this improvement. As state child support systems become more automated the names of missing parents can be matched automatically with other state data bases such as the motor vehicle or wage reporting systems. These automated efforts provide relatively low-cost ways of locating absent parents (although keeping the data current is difficult because of reporting delays).

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[12] There is no comparable data for 1983.

[13] In 1983 the number of absent parents located nationally as a percentage of the child support enforcement agencies' caseload was 11 percent. In 1992 it was 24.7 percent.

Washington State has improved its locate record dramatically (from 20th nationally in 1983 to third in 1992) and helped solve the problem of stale information with a novel approach: it has created a central registry of child support orders, against which it matches information promptly reported by employers about newly hired employees. This approach means not only that the state does a better job locating noncustodial parents, but also that its information about where a noncustodial parent works is fresh and can produce better, prompter collections for children.

Cost-effectiveness. A final measurement of state performance is the number of dollars collected by the state agency for each dollar spent by it on child support enforcement. Because this measures only dollars collected, it does not give states credit for other important child support accomplishments (for example, tackling the tougher cases that are less likely to yield high collections, or pursuing medical support that results in health coverage for children but not dollars collected in child support). However, it does give some indication of how a state agency is performing. **Nationally, states improved their "cost-effectiveness": in 1983 they collected $2.93 in child support for each dollar spent on enforcement, while in 1992 they collected $3.97.**

AFTER THE NUMBERS:
WHAT ARE THE NEXT STEPS?

The child support numbers paint a picture of a system that has made some heartening steps forward. At the same time, it fails to deliver on its central promise: to make child support a regular, reliable source of support for children in single-parent families. Fundamental reform is necessary to make child support deliver on this promise. To provide children with a stable economic base, child support changes should be combined with other reforms -- broader health coverage and child care assistance, improved tax assistance for low-income parents, a minimum wage that allows parents to earn a family wage, and a reformed welfare system.

We believe that child support reform must include child support assurance, combined with aggressive, improved enforcement of support. Child support assurance protects children in single-parent families by ensuring that they receive a minimum level of support from their noncustodial parent. If the parent cannot provide that support, or fails to do so, government provides a minimum assured benefit, and pursues the noncustodial parent for reimbursement.[14] Enforcement should be centralized in a federal agency such as the Internal Revenue Service, freeing up state resources to establish paternity and child support obligations.

If these measures are not feasible in the short term, immediate improvements must be made in the current system. At a minimum, there should be child support assurance demonstration programs of significant scope that establish the success of the approach.

Reforms should be made in the federal-state enforcement system that strengthen federal assistance in collecting support, correct state resource shortages and build on successful models. Key areas needing improvement include: more effective enforcement that incorporates successful state practices; better outreach; strengthened paternity establishment; uniform national guidelines for setting the level of the child support obligation and updating the level regularly; expedited processes to establish paternity and child support obligations and to enforce support; and provision of adequate resources, training, and auditing procedures to make the system work.[15]

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[14] For a fuller discussion of child support assurance, see Quiroz and Ebb, Child Support Assurance: Making Child Support Work for Children, Children's Defense Fund.

[15] For a detailed description of these reforms, write to T'Wana Lucas, CDF, and request A Vision of Child Support Reform, a blueprint of child support reform prepared by CDF and other national advocacy groups. For a description of improvements that can be made on the state and local level, request Child Support Reform: A State Checklist for Change. More detailed descriptions of selected model programs are also available from CDF.

APPENDIX A

BACKGROUND: U.S. CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT SYSTEM

Child support can be established and enforced privately -- through a lawyer hired and paid for by an individual parent, or by a parent appearing on his or her own behalf without an attorney. It also can be done with the help of a state child support enforcement agency. Since 1975, federal law has required that as a condition of a state receiving federal welfare funds for the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program, they also provide child support enforcement services.

States must provide these services to families on welfare, and to non-welfare families that request services. They must provide a range of services, including establishing paternity and a child support order if necessary (including an order that the noncustodial parent provide health coverage for the child if it is available at reasonable cost), locating absent parents, and collecting support and enforcing the support obligation if payments are not made. The costs of these services are paid for by federal and state governments, with the federal government covering 66 percent of all administrative costs.[16] Non-welfare families must pay an application fee, and can be required by states to pay fees and costs associated with services.

Since the program was established by Title IV-D of the Social Security Act in 1975, there have been a number of federal changes to the program -- most notably, the Child Support Enforcement Amendments of 1984 and the Family Support Act of 1988.

The Child Support Enforcement Amendments of 1984, P. L. 98-378, made a number of important changes, including the following:

- It mandated that states adopt improved enforcement mechanisms -- most notably, withholding of wages from the absent parent when child support payments are in arrears, and the interception of federal and state income tax refunds for back child support.

- It signalled Congress' increasing concern with failure to establish paternity for children born out of wedlock by expanding the period in which paternity can be established to at least age 18.

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[16] In addition to federal matching funds for administrative costs (which include most of the costs of operating the child support system), the federal government also provides states with "incentive payments" that vary according to how cost-effective the states' programs have been. Some child support functions -- such as the cost of setting up an automated system and laboratory costs associated with paternity establishment -- are reimbursed at a more favorable federal matching rate.

- It underscored Congress' intent that states serve non-welfare families that request child support services as well as welfare families -- a requirement that had always been in the law, but was often disregarded.

The Family Support Act of 1988, P. L. 100-485, made another round of significant child support reforms, which included:

- Increased emphasis on paternity establishment, including a requirement that state child support agencies meet federal paternity establishment performance standards that took effect October 1991, and that increase gradually over time.
- Improved mechanisms for establishing the support amount and providing for prompt collection. These included provisions for immediate income withholding in most cases as soon as the obligation is established (without waiting for payments to fall behind), and a requirement that state decisionmakers follow guidelines in all but the most unusual cases for setting the proper amount of support. The Act also required states to review and periodically update certain child support orders to make sure that they did not become inadequate and outdated over time.
- The Act also took steps to ensure that services to families were provided more speedily and efficiently. These included requiring the Secretary of HHS to establish timelines for how quickly individual cases should be processed, and a requirement that all states have automated tracking and monitoring systems in effect by October 1, 1995.

APPENDIX B

STATISTICS USED IN STATE CHARTS

The data used to prepare the state-by-state charts in this report come from numbers reported by state child support enforcement agencies to the United States Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). Each year, HHS publishes this data in an annual report to Congress. Data in CDF's charts come from HHS reports to Congress for the years FY 1983 and FY 1992. Calculations and state rankings are by CDF.

Numbers are reported by the state child support agencies themselves and therefore should be reliable. In some instances, however, comparisons between states are complicated by the fact that they do not always report data uniformly. Thus, for example, states may have somewhat different definitions of what constitutes a "case." The data are therefore not perfect, but are the most reliable information available for judging performance by state agencies.

Specific measures were derived as follows:

- **Caseload per worker.** CDF compared state data on average total child support enforcement caseload (AFDC, non-AFDC, and AFDC/Foster Care arrears only) with the number of full-time equivalent workers.

- **Administrative expenditure per case.** CDF compared state data on total administrative expenditures with the state's average total child support enforcement caseload.

- **Number of absent parents located as a percentage of total caseload.** We compared the total number of absent parents located with the average total child support enforcement caseload. However, because the percentage is computed based on the *total* child support enforcement caseload, it includes cases that do not need parent-locate services because the agency already knows where the absent parent is. It is therefore not a definitive measure of how well the state is doing to locate all parents for which it does not have enough information to take action. It does, however, provide a useful basis for comparison and improvement between fiscal years. The parent-locate area is one where the lack of state uniformity in reporting is notable. Some states apparently report each information "hit" on a noncustodial parent as a separate locate, while others only report one successful locate for each parent.

- **Paternity performance.** Our charts contain two separate categories for paternity performance. The first chart, which allows comparisons between FY 1983 and FY 1992, compares total paternities established with state-by-state data on *total* number of out-of-wedlock births (including births to mothers who are not clients of the state child support enforcement agency). For FY 1992, we have used out-of-wedlock birth data for 1991, the closest year for which 50-state published data are available. We have made this comparison because no information is available for FY 1983 on number of cases within the child support agency's caseload that needed paternity services and because it is the fairest way to measure changes over time. The Family Support Act of 1988 required states to meet a paternity standard that necessitated reporting of better data about how many paternities were established compared to the number of children within the agency's caseload who were born out of wedlock and who needed paternity established. We have included this number for FY 1992, since it gives the fairest basis for judging the state's current performance. The FY 1992 paternity performance number does not involve a CDF calculation and is based on HHS' report of state paternity standards.

- **Percent of cases needing a support order in which a support order was established.** For FY 1992, CDF compared the number of total support obligations established during the year with the average total number of cases requiring a support order be established. There is no comparable FY 1983 data because at that time states did not report the number of cases requiring a support order.

- **Percent of total caseload in which any collection was made.** This percentage represents the average number of child support enforcement agency cases in which a collection was made on an obligation compared to the average annual child support caseload (which includes cases without child support orders as well as cases with child support orders). States record cases as having a collection even if only a partial (and very modest) payment was made.

- **Average annual collection for cases with any collection.** This category compares total amounts "distributed" by a state child support enforcement agency with the average number of child support enforcement cases in which a collection was made on an obligation.

- **Amount of child support collected for each administrative dollar spent.** This category does not involve CDF calculations and is based on HHS' report of total child support collected per dollar of administrative cost.

APPENDIX C: State-by-State Charts

ALABAMA

INVESTMENTS:
WHAT RESOURCES GO INTO CHILD SUPPORT

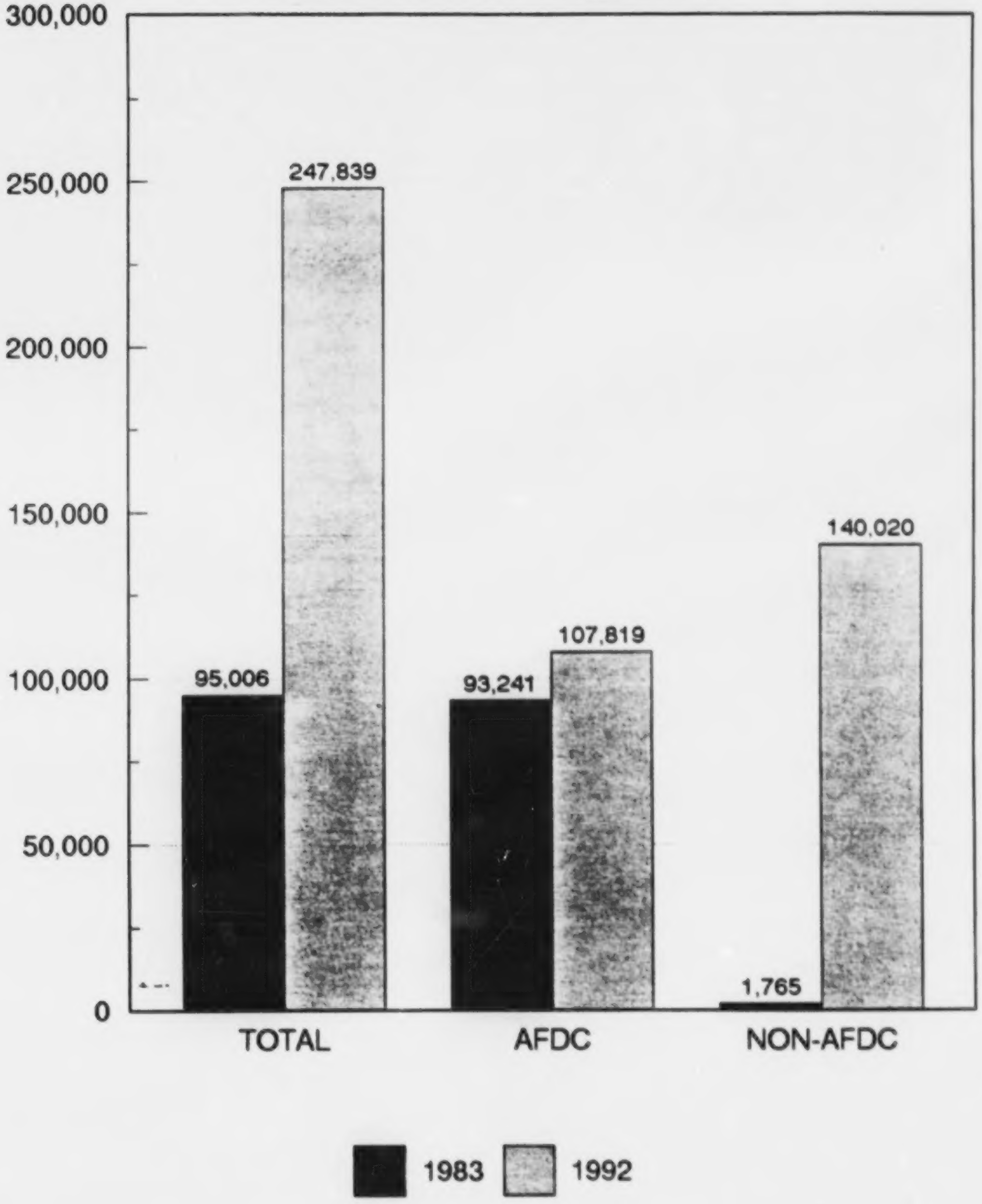
MEASURE	State's National Rank FY 1983	State's National Rank FY 1992
Caseload Per Worker	17	22
Administrative Expenditure Per Case	21	35

OUTCOMES:
HOW THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERFORMS FOR CHILDREN

Measure	FY 1983	FY 1992	Rank Improved? FY 83-92	Rank Worsened? FY 83-92	Nat'l Rank FY 1983	Nat'l Rank FY 1992
# of absent parents located (as a % of total caseload)	17.3	17.7		✓	15	30
% of cases in which agency established paternity	34.4	39.7		✓	13	28
FY 1992 paternity performance		54 Nat'l Rate: 48%				19
% of FY 1992 cases needing support order where order was established		N/A				N/A
% of total caseload in which any collection made	17.4 Nat'l Rate: 14.7%	23.8 Nat'l Rate: 18.7	✓		21	15
Avg. annual collection for cases w/any collection	$737 Nat'l Rate: 2,595	$1,664 Nat'l Rate: 2,811	✓		51	47
Amt. of child support collected for each admin. dollar spent	0.95 Nat'l Rate: 2.93	3.11 Nat'l Rate: 3.99	✓		49	29

See Appendix for description of how statistical measures were derived.

Caseload Served by Alabama Child Support Enforcement Agency



Percent increase in IV-D cases, 1983 to 1992:

	Total	AFDC	Non-AFDC
Alabama	+161%	+16%	+7833%
United States	+202%	+150%	+384%

* National numbers exclude Guam, Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

ALASKA

INVESTMENTS: WHAT RESOURCES GO INTO CHILD SUPPORT

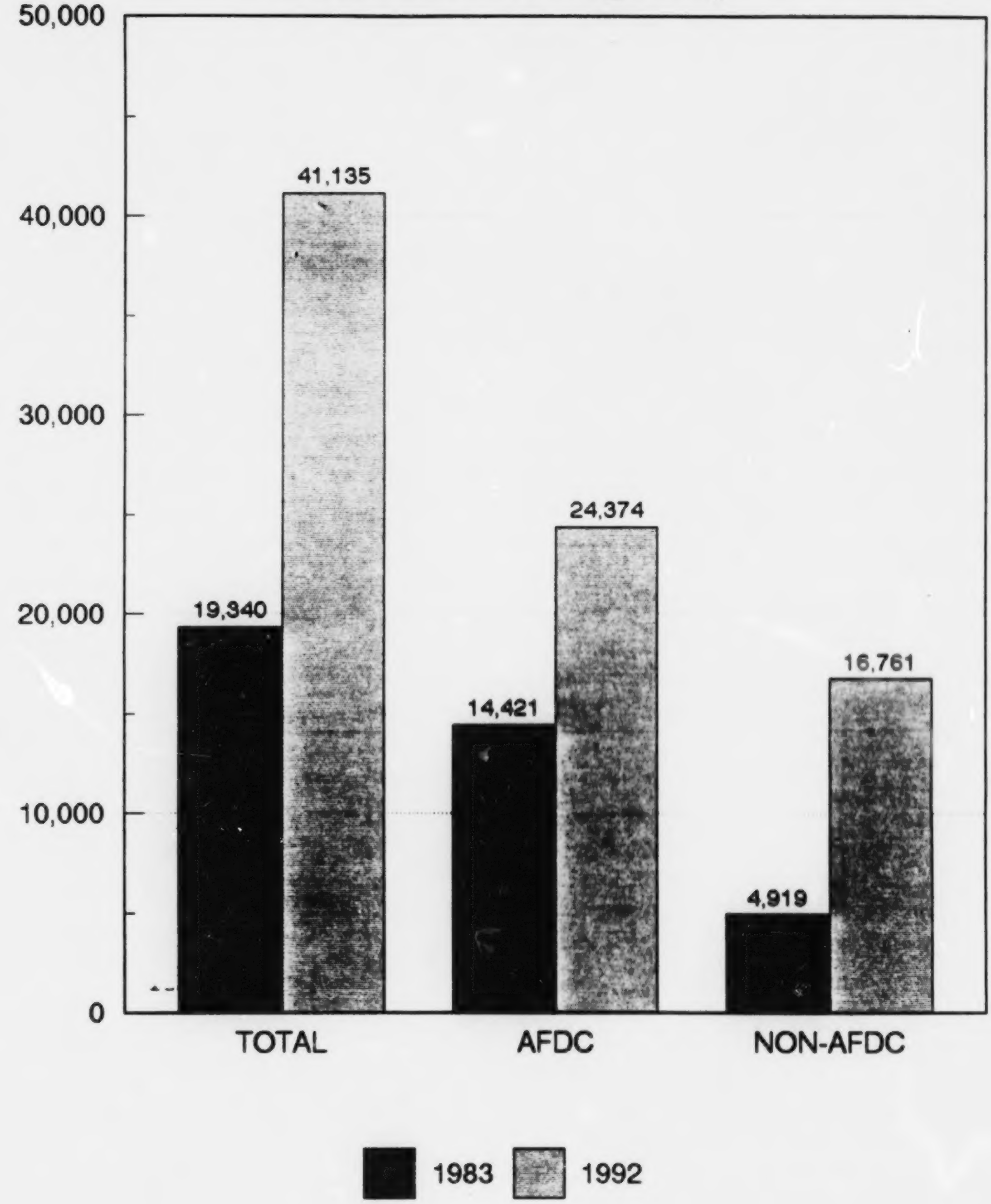
MEASURE	State's National Rank FY 1983	State's National Rank FY 1992
Caseload Per Worker	18	24
Administrative Expenditure Per Case	4	6

OUTCOMES: HOW THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERFORMS FOR CHILDREN

Measure	FY 1983	FY 1992	Rank Improved? FY 83-92	Rank Worsened? FY 83-92	Nat'l Rank FY 1983	Nat'l Rank FY 1992
# of absent parents located as a % of total caseload	14.2	53.4	✓		21	8
% of cases in which agency established paternity	5.2	27.3	✓		46	43
FY 1992 paternity performance		44 Nat'l Rate: 48%				27
% of FY 1992 cases needing support order where order was established		8.7				43
% of total caseload in which any collection made	21.7 Nat'l Rate: 14.7%	17.4 Nat'l Rate: 18.7%		✓	13	35
Avg. annual collection for cases w/any collection	$3,263 Nat'l Rate: 2,595	$4,970 Nat'l Rate: 2,811	✓		7	1
Amt. of child support collected for each admin. dollar spent	2.42 Nat'l Rate: 2.93	3.92 Nat'l Rate: 3.99	✓		25	18

See Appendix for description of how statistical measures were derived.

Caseload Served by Alaska Child Support Enforcement Agency



Percent increase in IV-D cases, 1983 to 1992:

	Total	AFDC	Non-AFDC
Alaska	+113%	+69%	+241%
United States	+202%	+150%	+384%

* National numbers exclude Guam, Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

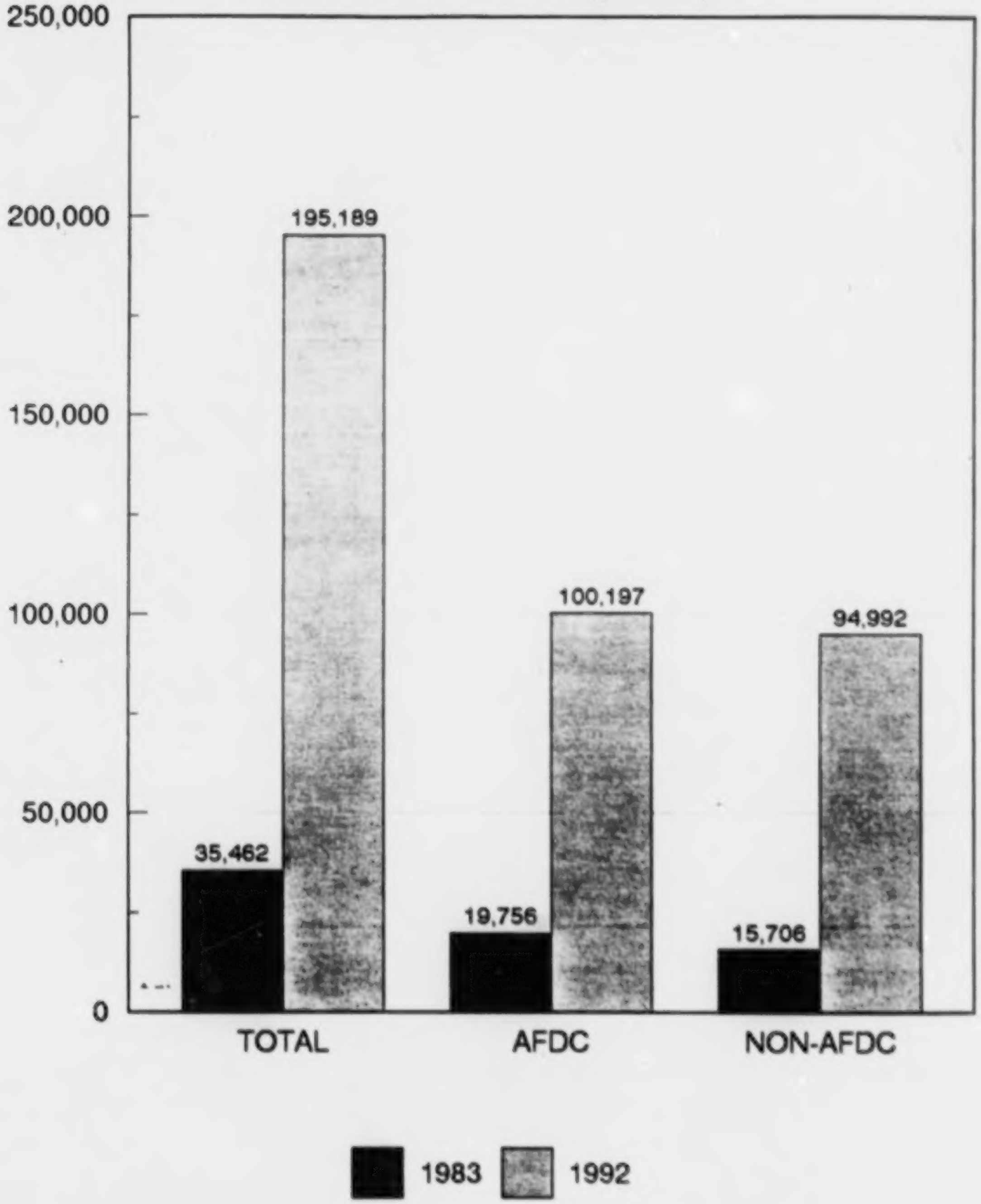
ARIZONA

INVESTMENTS: WHAT RESOURCES GO INTO CHILD SUPPORT		
MEASURE	**State's National Rank FY 1983**	**State's National Rank FY 1992**
Caseload Per Worker	3	4
Administrative Expenditure Per Case	7	21

OUTCOMES: HOW THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERFORMS FOR CHILDREN						
Measure	FY 1983	FY 1992	**Rank Improved? FY 83-92**	**Rank Worsened? FY 83-92**	Nat'l Rank FY 1983	Nat'l Rank FY 1992
# of absent parents located as a % of total caseload	16.8	17.8		✓	16	29
% of cases in which agency established paternity	5.0	12.8		✓	47	51
FY 1992 paternity performance		16 Nat'l Rate: 48%				45
% of FY 1992 cases needing support order where order was established		22.7				30
% of total caseload in which any collection made	18.9 Nat'l Rate: 14.7%	8.7 Nat'l Rate: 18.7%		✓	19	50
Avg. annual collection for cases w/any collection	$2,225 Nat'l Rate: 2,595	$2,747 Nat'l Rate: 2,811	✓		33	22
Amt. of child support collected for each admin. dollar spent	1.79 Nat'l Rate: 2.93	1.57 Nat'l Rate: 3.99		✓	38	51

See Appendix for description of how statistical measures were derived.

Caseload Served by Arizona Child Support Enforcement Agency



Percent increase in IV-D cases, 1983 to 1992:

	Total	AFDC	Non-AFDC
Arizona	+450%	+407%	+505%
United States	+203%	+150%	+384%

* National numbers exclude Guam, Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

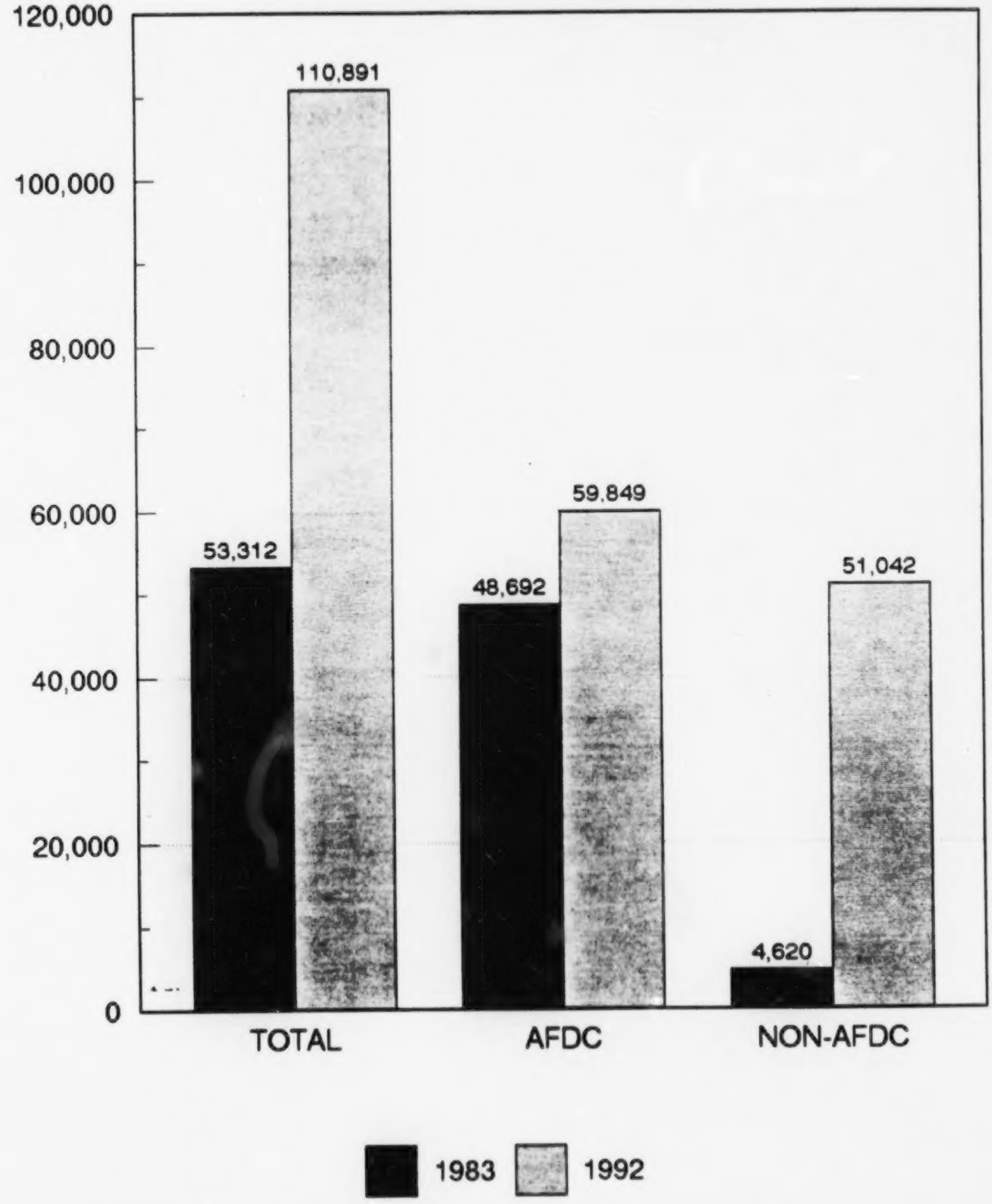
ARKANSAS

INVESTMENTS: WHAT RESOURCES GO INTO CHILD SUPPORT		
MEASURE	**State's National Rank FY 1983**	**State's National Rank FY 1992**
Caseload Per Worker	26	21
Administrative Expenditure Per Case	27	37

OUTCOMES: HOW THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERFORMS FOR CHILDREN						
Measure	FY 1983	FY 1992	**Rank Improved?** FY 83-92	**Rank Worsened?** FY 83-92	Nat'l Rank FY 1983	Nat'l Rank FY 1992
# of absent parents located as a % of total caseload	3.9	50.4	✓		47	10
% of cases in which agency established paternity	19.4	48.8	✓		31	16
FY 1992 paternity performance		53 Nat'l Rate: 48%				20
% of FY 1992 cases needing support order where order was established		52.3				16
% of total caseload in which any collection made	12.2 Nat'l Rate: 14.7%	23.5 Nat'l Rate: 18.7%	✓		27	16
Avg. annual collection for cases w/any collection	$1,607 Nat'l Rate: 2,595	$1,615 Nat'l Rate: 2,811		✓	43	49
Amt. of child support collected for each admin. dollar spent	1.63 Nat'l Rate: 2.93	3.15 Nat'l Rate: 3.99	✓		43	28

See Appendix for description of how statistical measures were derived.

Caseload Served by Arkansas Child Support Enforcement Agency



Percent increase in IV-D cases, 1983 to 1992:

	Total	AFDC	Non-AFDC
rkansas	+108%	+23%	+1005%
nited States	+202%	+150%	+384%

* National numbers exclude Guam, Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

CALIFORNIA

INVESTMENTS: WHAT RESOURCES GO INTO CHILD SUPPORT

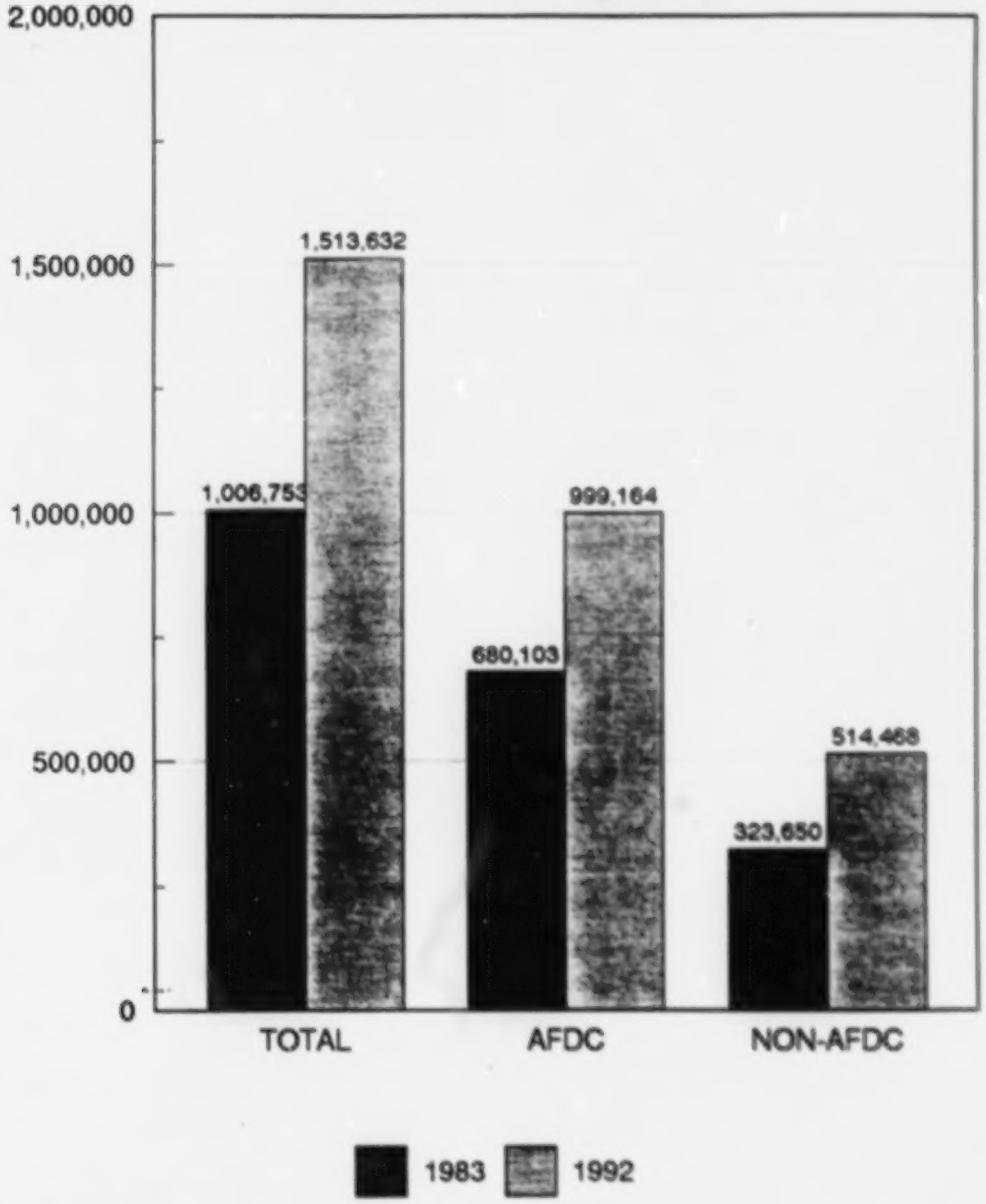
MEASURE	State's National Rank FY 1983	State's National Rank FY 1992
Caseload Per Worker	33	32
Administrative Expenditure Per Case	15	15

OUTCOMES: HOW THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERFORMS FOR CHILDREN

Measure	FY 1983	FY 1992	Rank Improved? FY 83-92	Rank Worsened? FY 83-92	Nat'l Rank FY 1983	Nat'l Rank FY 1992
# of absent parents located as a % of total caseload	7.9	15.8		✓	32	34
% of cases in which agency established paternity	21.5	31.9		✓	25	40
FY 1992 paternity performance		64 Nat'l Rate: 48%				10
% of FY 1992 cases needing support order where order was established		25.9				27
% of total caseload in which any collection made	15.1 Nat'l Rate: 14.7%	14.1 Nat'l Rate: 18.7%		✓	23	42
Avg. annual collection for cases w/any collection	$2,353 Nat'l Rate: 2,595	$3,059 Nat'l Rate: 2,811	✓		29	14
Amt. of child support collected for each admin. dollar spent	2.00 Nat'l Rate: 2.93	2.59 Nat'l Rate: 3.99		✓	32	44

See Appendix for description of how statistical measures were derived.

Caseload Served by California Child Support Enforcement Agency



Percent increase in IV-D cases, 1983 to 1992:

	Total	AFDC	Non-AFDC
California	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States	+20%	+15%	+34%

* National numbers exclude Guam, Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

COLORADO

INVESTMENTS: WHAT RESOURCES GO INTO CHILD SUPPORT

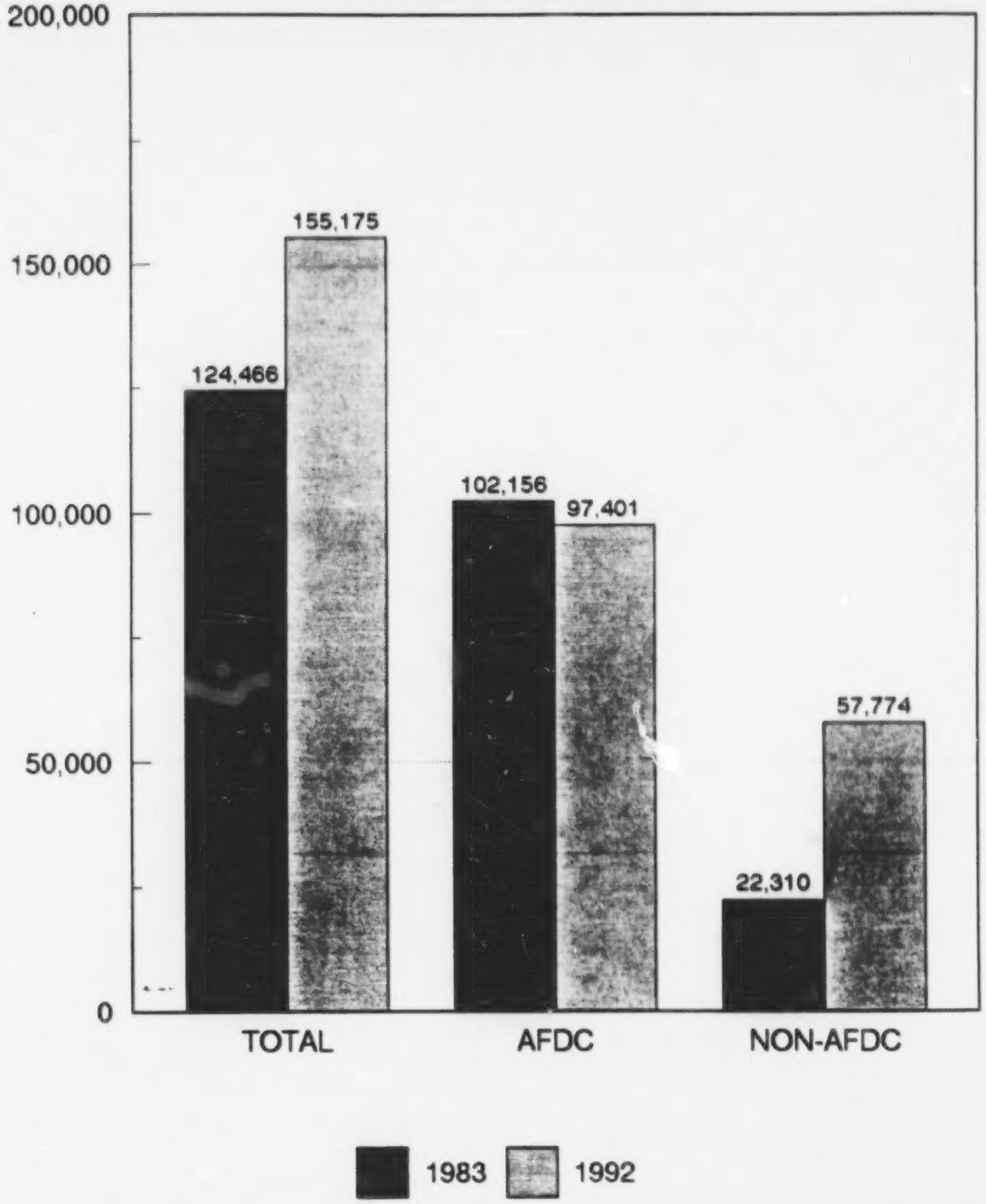
MEASURE	State's National Rank FY 1983	State's National Rank FY 1992
Caseload Per Worker	43	32
Administrative Expenditure Per Case	37	30

OUTCOMES: HOW THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERFORMS FOR CHILDREN

Measure	FY 1983	FY 1992	Rank Improved? FY 83-92	Rank Worsened? FY 83-92	Nat'l Rank FY 1983	Nat'l Rank FY 1992
# of absent parents located as a % of total caseload	16.1	21.7		✓	18	24
% of cases in which agency established paternity	13.0	32.6		✓	40	38
FY 1992 paternity performance		41 Nat'l Rate: 48%				31
% of FY 1992 cases needing support order where order was established		27.0				26
% of total caseload in which any collection made	6.2 Nat'l Rate: 14.7%	14.0 Nat'l Rate: 18.7%		✓	39	43
Avg. annual collection for cases w/any collection	$3,112 Nat'l Rate: 2,595	$2,662 Nat'l Rate: 2,811		✓	11	24
Amt. of child support collected for each admin. dollar spent	2.15 Nat'l Rate: 2.93	2.70 Nat'l Rate: 3.99		✓	29	42

See Appendix for description of how statistical measures were derived.

Caseload Served by Colorado Child Support Enforcement Agency



Percent increase in IV-D cases, 1983 to 1992:

	Total	AFDC	Non-AFDC
lorado	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ited States	+203%	+180%	[illegible]

* National numbers exclude Guam, Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

CONNECTICUT

INVESTMENTS: WHAT RESOURCES GO INTO CHILD SUPPORT

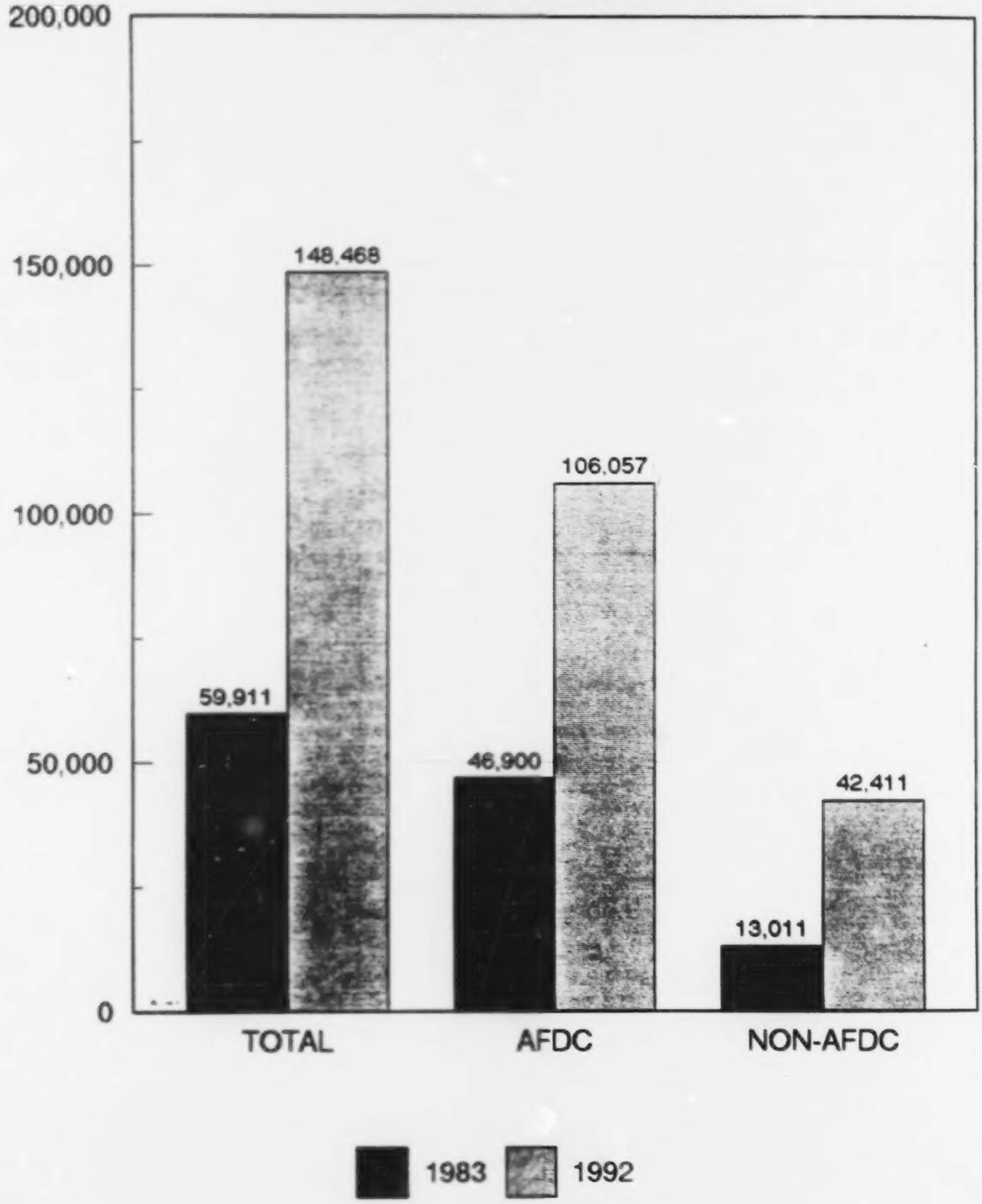
MEASURE	State's National Rank FY 1983	State's National Rank FY 1992
Caseload Per Worker	5	25
Administrative Expenditure Per Case	5	11

OUTCOMES: HOW THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERFORMS FOR CHILDREN

Measure	FY 1983	FY 1992	Rank Improved? FY 83-92	Rank Worsened? FY 83-92	Nat'l Rank FY 1983	Nat'l Rank FY 1992
# of absent parents located as a % of total caseload	5.8	14.8	✓		41	36
% of cases in which agency established paternity	55.3	45.6		✓	3	20
FY 1992 paternity performance		55 Nat'l Rate: 48%				16
% of FY 1992 cases needing support order where order was established		74.0				6
% of total caseload in which any collection made	35.7 Nat'l Rate: 14.7%	19.6 Nat'l Rate: 18.7%		✓	1	27
Avg. annual collection for cases w/any collection	$2,580 Nat'l Rate: 2,595	$2,892 Nat'l Rate: 2,811	✓		21	19
Amt. of child support collected for each admin. dollar spent	3.30 Nat'l Rate: 2.93	2.97 Nat'l Rate: 3.99		✓	12	34

See Appendix for description of how statistical measures were derived.

Caseload Served by Connecticut Child Support Enforcement Agency



t increase in IV-D cases, 1983 to 1992:

	Total	AFDC	Non-AFDC
nnecticut	+148%	+126%	+226%
ited States	+202%	+150%	+384%

* National numbers exclude Guam, Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

INVESTMENTS: WHAT RESOURCES GO INTO CHILD SUPPORT

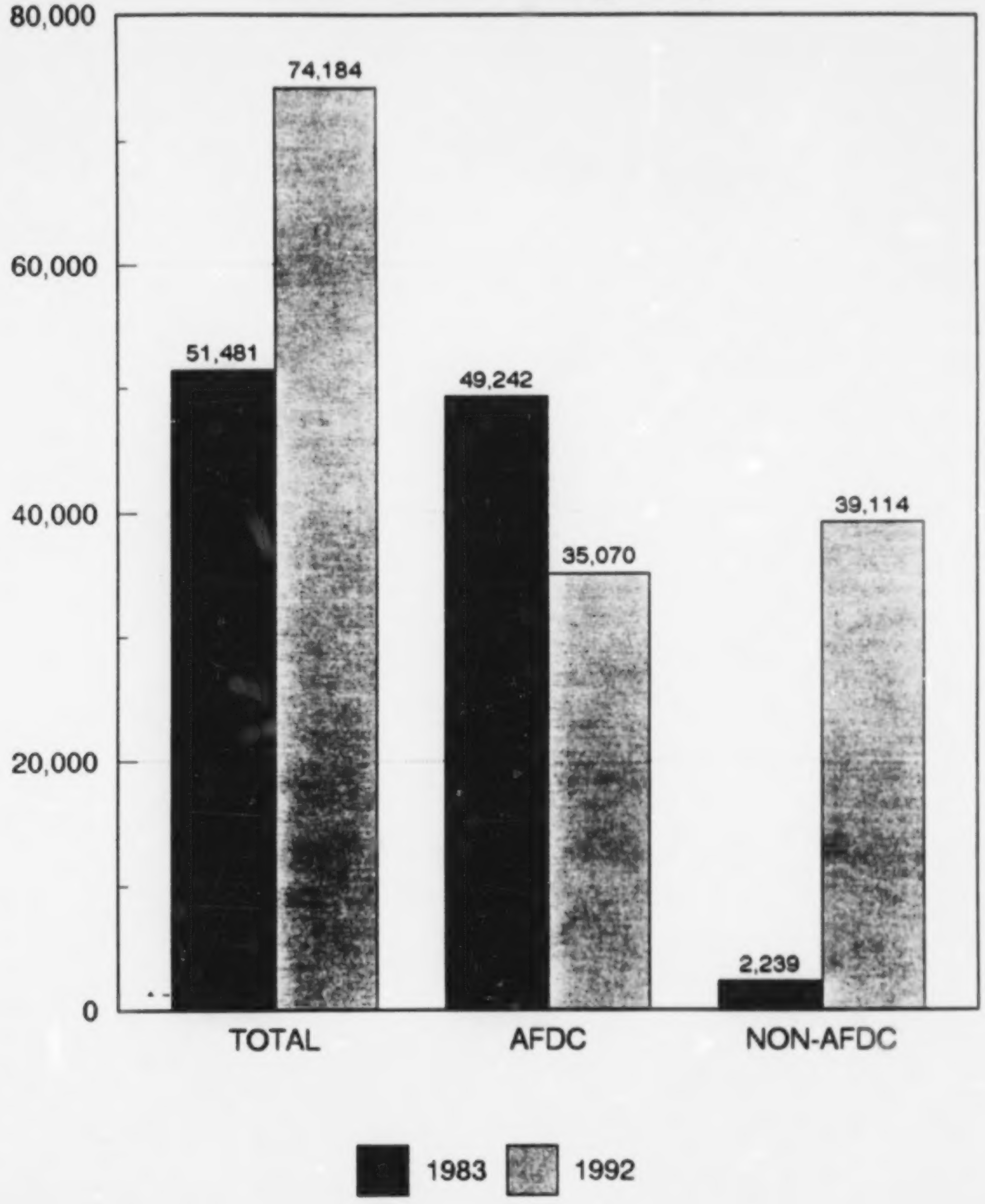
MEASURE	State's National Rank FY 1983	State's National Rank FY 1992
Caseload Per Worker	37	42
Administrative Expenditure Per Case	20	40

OUTCOMES: HOW THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERFORMS FOR CHILDREN

Measure	FY 1983	FY 1992	Rank Improved? FY 83-92	Rank Worsened? FY 83-92	Nat'l Rank FY 1983	Nat'l Rank FY 1992
# of absent parents located as a % of total caseload	1.7	14.3	✓		51	37
% of cases in which agency established paternity	15.6	35.8	✓		36	31
FY 1992 paternity performance		4 Nat'l Rate: 48%				47
% of FY 1992 cases needing support order where order was established		8.5				44
% of total caseload in which any collection made	3.9 Nat'l Rate: 14.7%	11.3 Nat'l Rate: 18.7%	✓		50	47
Avg. annual collection for cases w/any collection	$2,497 Nat'l Rate: 2,595	$2,357 Nat'l Rate: 2,811		✓	23	33
Amt. of child support collected for each admin. dollar spent	0.71 Nat'l Rate: 2.93	2.33 Nat'l Rate: 3.99	✓		51	47

See Appendix for description of how statistical measures were derived.

Caseload Served by Dist. of Col. Child Support Enforcement Agency



Percent increase in IV-D cases, 1983 to 1992:

	Total	AFDC	Non-AFDC
Dist. of Col.	+44%	-29%	+1647%
United States	+202%	+150%	+384%

* National numbers exclude Guam, Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

DELAWARE

INVESTMENTS: WHAT RESOURCES GO INTO CHILD SUPPORT

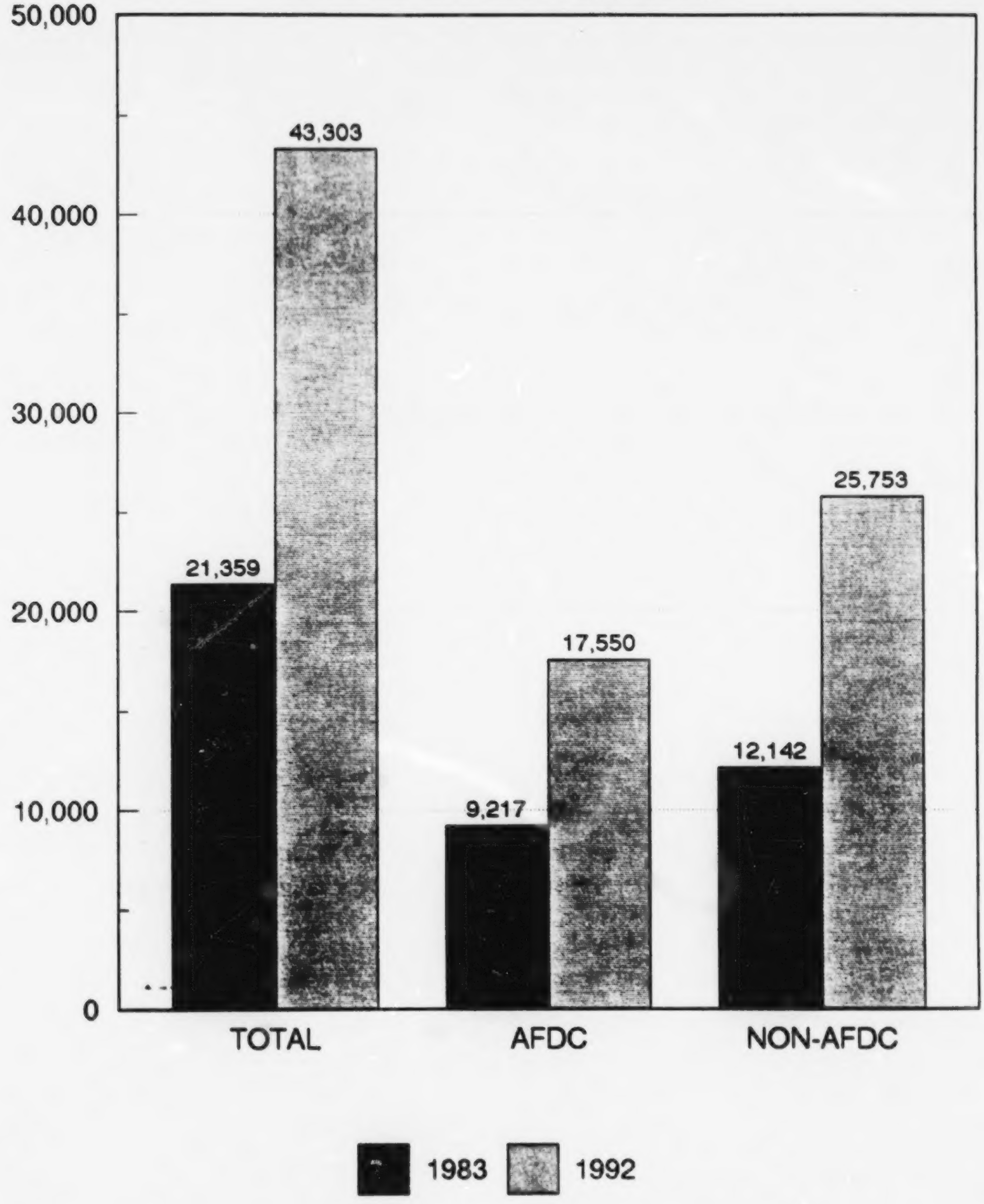
MEASURE	State's National Rank FY 1983	State's National Rank FY 1992
Caseload Per Worker	10	8
Administrative Expenditure Per Case	8	10

OUTCOMES: HOW THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERFORMS FOR CHILDREN

Measure	FY 1983	FY 1992	Rank Improved? FY 83-92	Rank Worsened? FY 83-92	Nat'l Rank FY 1983	Nat'l Rank FY 1992
# of absent parents located as a % of total caseload	11.2	8.0		✓	26	47
% of cases in which agency established paternity	54.8	44.2		✓	4	22
FY 1992 paternity performance		73 Nat'l Rate: 48%				4
% of FY 1992 cases needing support order where order was established		N/A				N/A
% of total caseload in which any collection made	27.5 Nat'l Rate: 14.7%	27.1 Nat'l Rate: 18.7%		✓	4	10
Avg. annual collection for cases w/any collection	$1,945 Nat'l Rate: 2,595	$2,213 Nat'l Rate: 2,811	✓		40	38
Amt. of child support collected for each admin. dollar spent	2.45 Nat'l Rate: 2.93	2.88 Nat'l Rate: 3.99		✓	23	39

See Appendix for description of how statistical measures were derived.

Caseload Served by Delaware Child Support Enforcement Agency



Percent increase in IV-D cases, 1983 to 1992:

	Total	AFDC	Non-AFDC
Delaware	+103%	+90%	+112%
United States	+202%	+150%	+384%

* National numbers exclude Guam, Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

FLORIDA

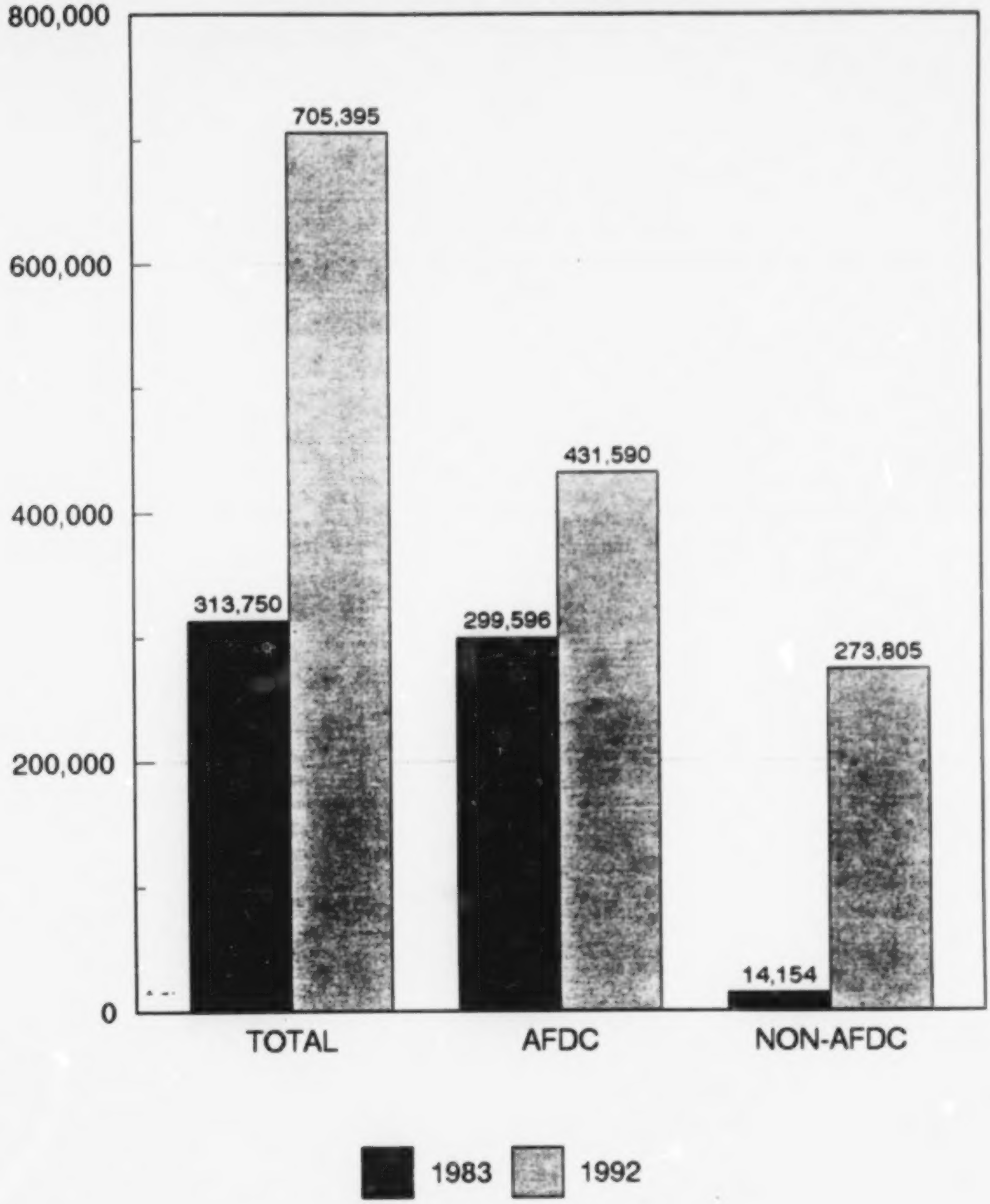
INVESTMENTS: WHAT RESOURCES GO INTO CHILD SUPPORT		
MEASURE	**State's National Rank FY 1983**	**State's National Rank FY 1992**
Caseload Per Worker	13	43
Administrative Expenditure Per Case	41	39

OUTCOMES: HOW THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERFORMS FOR CHILDREN

Measure	FY 1983	FY 1992	**Rank Improved?** FY 83-92	**Rank Worsened?** FY 83-92	Nat'l Rank FY 1983	Nat'l Rank FY 1992
# of absent parents located as a % of total caseload	17.5	3.5		✓	13	50
% of cases in which agency established paternity	28.6	25.1		✓	19	45
FY 1992 paternity performance		N/A Nat'l Rate: 48%				N/A
% of FY 1992 cases needing support order where order was established		N/A				N/A
% of total caseload in which any collection made	6.3 Nat'l Rate: 14.7%	16.9 Nat'l Rate: 18.7%	✓		38	37
Avg. annual collection for cases w/any collection	$1,353 Nat'l Rate: 2,595	$2,112 Nat'l Rate: 2,811	✓		48	40
Amt. of child support collected for each admin. dollar spent	1.21 Nat'l Rate: 2.93	3.03 Nat'l Rate: 3.99	✓		47	32

See Appendix for description of how statistical measures were derived.

Caseload Served by Florida Child Support Enforcement Agency



Percent increase in IV-D cases, 1983 to 1992:

	Total	AFDC	Non-AFDC
Florida	+125%	+44%	+1834%
United States	+202%	+150%	+384%

• National numbers exclude Guam, Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

GEORGIA

INVESTMENTS: WHAT RESOURCES GO INTO CHILD SUPPORT

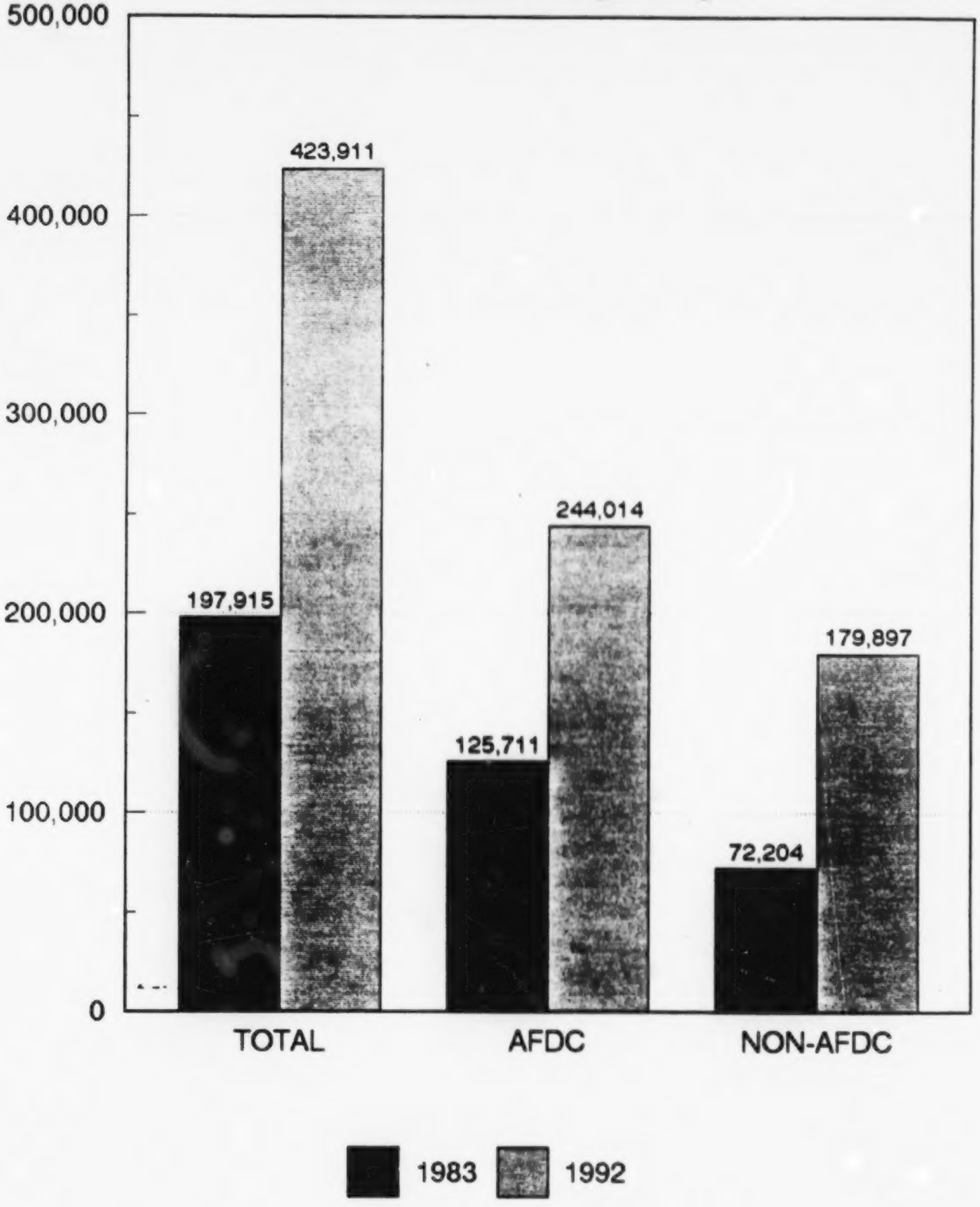
MEASURE	State's National Rank FY 1983	State's National Rank FY 1992
Caseload Per Worker	47	44
Administrative Expenditure Per Case	47	45

OUTCOMES: HOW THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERFORMS FOR CHILDREN

Measure	FY 1983	FY 1992	Rank Improved? FY 83-92	Rank Worsened? FY 83-92	Nat'l Rank FY 1983	Nat'l Rank FY 1992
# of absent parents located as a % of total caseload	5.7	29.2	✓		42	15
% of cases in which agency established paternity	28.1	79.2	✓		20	4
FY 1992 paternity performance		41 Nat'l Rate: 48%				31
% of FY 1992 cases needing support order where order was established		37.8				21
% of total caseload in which any collection made	6.0 Nat'l Rate: 14.7%	16.8 Nat'l Rate: 18.7%	✓		41	38
Avg. annual collection for cases w/any collection	$1,589 Nat'l Rate: 2,595	$2,443 Nat'l Rate: 2,811	✓		45	31
Amt. of child support collected for each admin. dollar spent	1.64 Nat'l Rate: 2.93	4.26 Nat'l Rate: 3.99	✓		42	13

See Appendix for description of how statistical measures were derived.

Caseload Served by Georgia Child Support Enforcement Agency



ercent increase in IV-D cases, 1983 to 1992:

	Total	AFDC	Non-AFDC
Georgia	+114%	+94%	+149%
United States	+202%	+150%	+384%

* National numbers exclude Guam, Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

HAWAII

INVESTMENTS: WHAT RESOURCES GO INTO CHILD SUPPORT

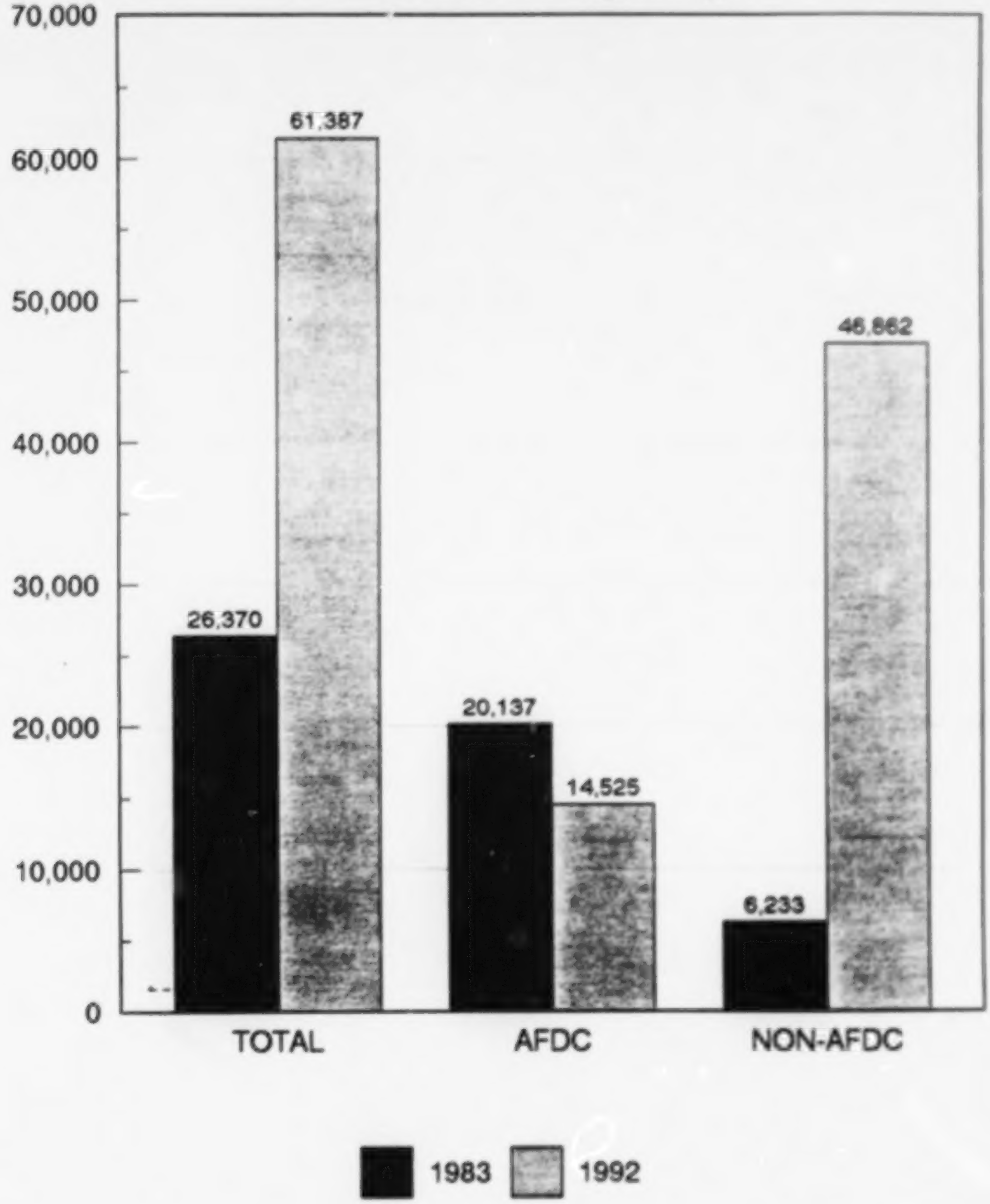
MEASURE	State's National Rank FY 1983	State's National Rank FY 1992
Caseload Per Worker	8	16
Administrative Expenditure Per Case	11	27

OUTCOMES: HOW THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERFORMS FOR CHILDREN

Measure	FY 1983	FY 1992	Rank Improved? FY 83-92	Rank Worsened? FY 83-92	Nat'l Rank FY 1983	Nat'l Rank FY 1992
# of absent parents located as a % of total caseload	22.9	9.8		✓	7	44
% of cases in which agency established paternity	31.5	27.3		✓	17	43
FY 1992 paternity performance		32 Nat'l Rate: 48%				40
% of FY 1992 cases needing support order where order was established		6.2				46
% of total caseload in which any collection made	11.5 Nat'l Rate: 14.7%	32.5 Nat'l Rate: 18.7%	✓		30	4
Avg. annual collection for cases w/any collection	$4,695 Nat'l Rate: 2,595	$1,724 Nat'l Rate: 2,811		✓	2	46
Amt. of child support collected for each admin. dollar spent	2.72 Nat'l Rate: 2.93	3.94 Nat'l Rate: 3.99		✓	15	16

See Appendix for description of how statistical measures were derived.

Caseload Served by Hawaii Child Support Enforcement Agency



Percent increase in IV-D cases, 1983 to 1992:

	Total	AFDC	Non-AFDC
awaii	+133%	-28%	+652%
nited States	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* National numbers exclude Guam, Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

IDAHO

INVESTMENTS: WHAT RESOURCES GO INTO CHILD SUPPORT

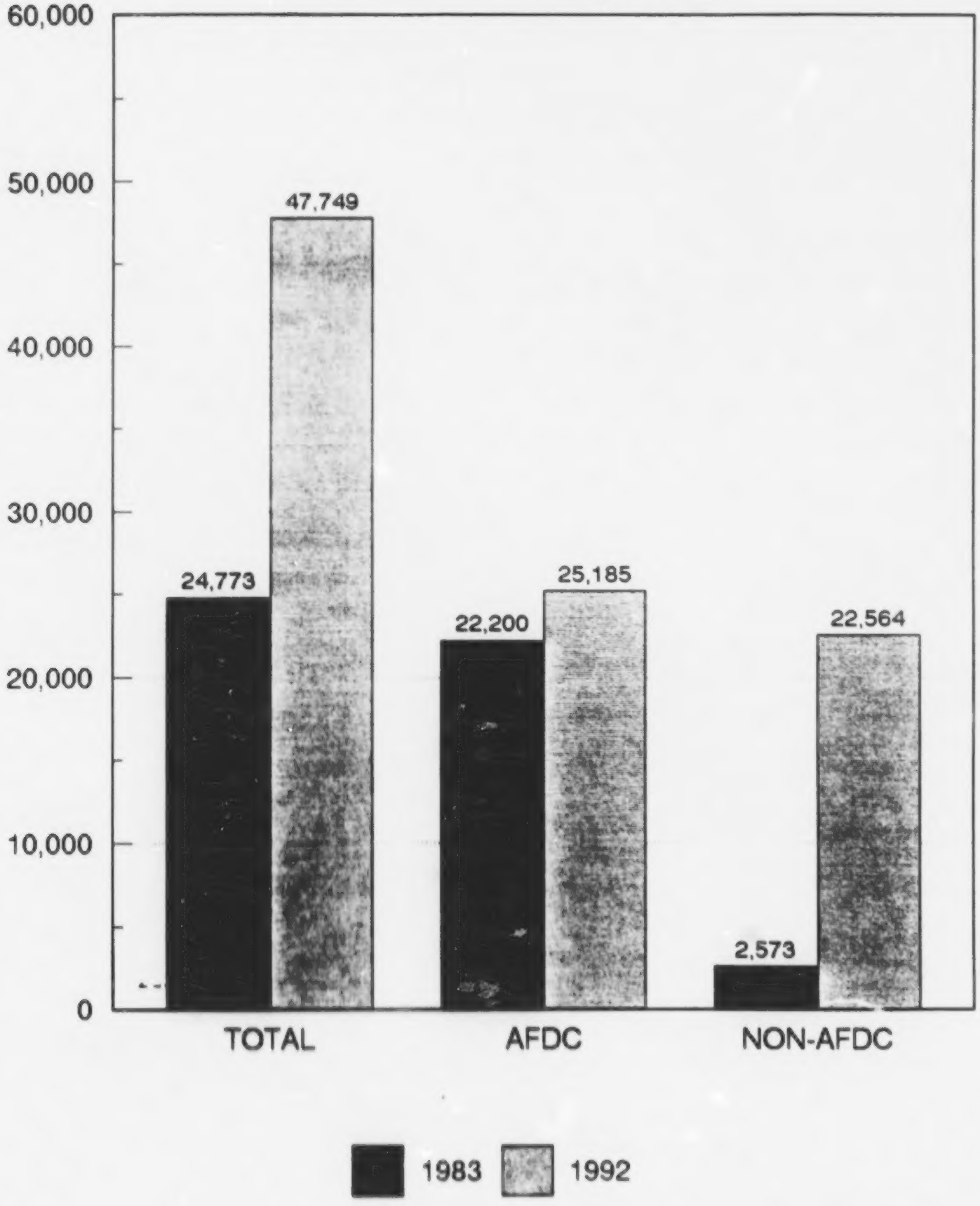
MEASURE	State's National Rank FY 1983	State's National Rank FY 1992
Caseload Per Worker	30	20
Administrative Expenditure Per Case	25	19

OUTCOMES: HOW THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERFORMS FOR CHILDREN

Measure	FY 1983	FY 1992	Rank Improved? FY 83-92	Rank Worsened? FY 83-92	Nat'l Rank FY 1983	Nat'l Rank FY 1992
# of absent parents located as a % of total caseload	2.6	22.0	✓		49	23
% of cases in which agency established paternity	4.8	58.9	✓		48	10
FY 1992 paternity performance		37 Nat'l Rate: 48%				39
% of FY 1992 cases needing support order where order was established		43.9				18
% of total caseload in which any collection made	6.2 Nat'l Rate: 14.7%	29.2 Nat'l Rate: 18.7%	✓		39	7
Avg. annual collection for cases w/any collection	$4,326 Nat'l Rate: 2,595	$2,001 Nat'l Rate: 2,811		✓	4	41
Amt. of child support collected for each admin. dollar spent	2.19 Nat'l Rate: 2.93	3.62 Nat'l Rate: 3.99	✓		27	21

See Appendix for description of how statistical measures were derived.

Caseload Served by Idaho Child Support Enforcement Agency



Percent increase in IV-D cases, 1983 to 1992:

	Total	AFDC	Non-AFDC
Idaho	+93%	+13%	+777%
United States	+202%	+150%	+384%

* National numbers exclude Guam, Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

ILLINOIS

INVESTMENTS: WHAT RESOURCES GO INTO CHILD SUPPORT

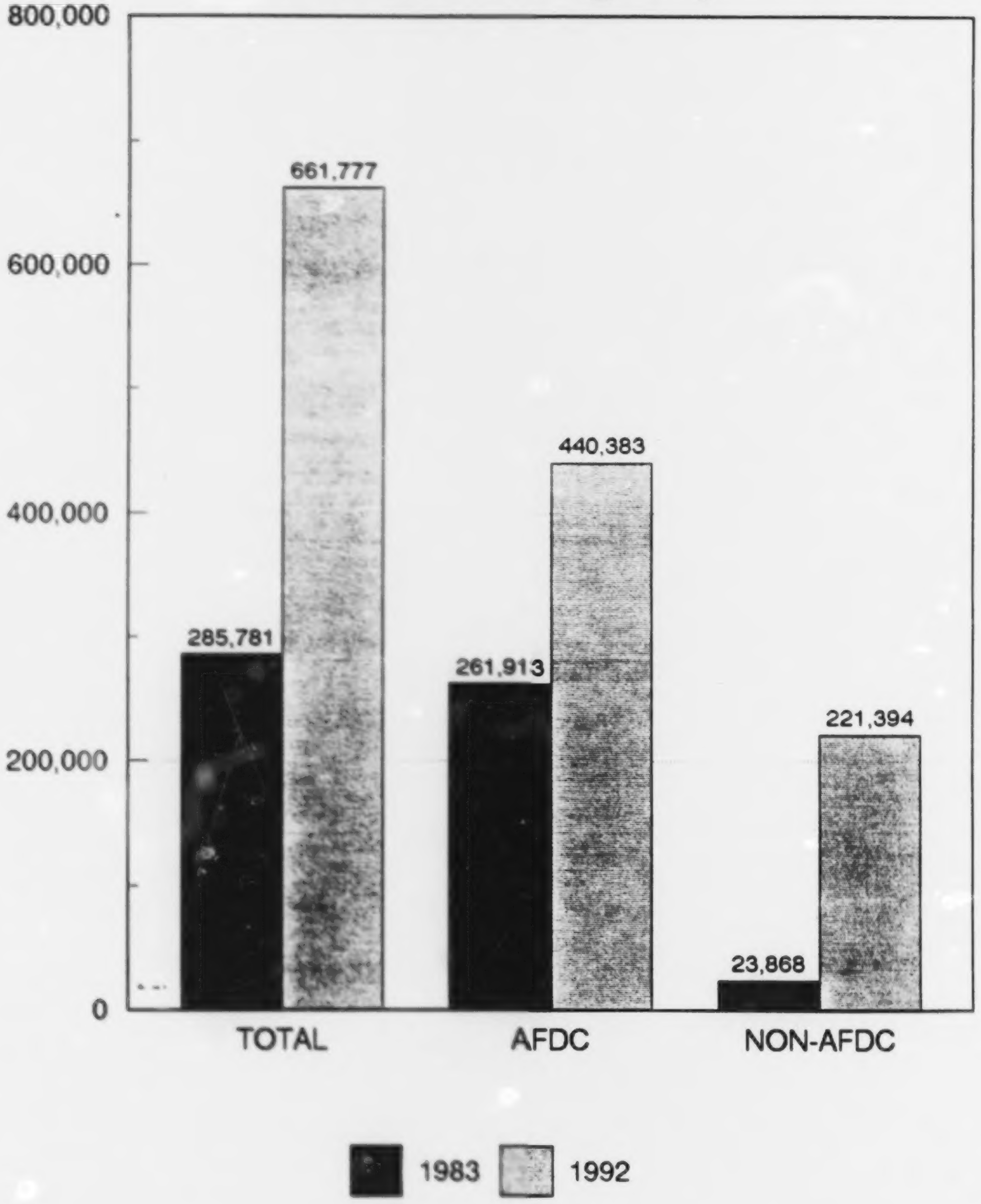
MEASURE	State's National Rank FY 1983	State's National Rank FY 1992
Caseload Per Worker	35	46
Administrative Expenditure Per Case	39	46

OUTCOMES: HOW THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERFORMS FOR CHILDREN

Measure	FY 1983	FY 1992	Rank Improved? FY 83-92	Rank Worsened? FY 83-92	Nat'l Rank FY 1983	Nat'l Rank FY 1992
# of absent parents located as a % of total caseload	6.9	9.3		✓	38	45
% of cases in which agency established paternity	17.1	29.9		✓	34	42
FY 1992 paternity performance		38 Nat'l Rate: 48%				37
% of FY 1992 cases needing support order where order was established		6.7				45
% of total caseload in which any collection made	7.7 Nat'l Rate: 14.7%	9.2 Nat'l Rate: 18.7%		✓	37	49
Avg. annual collection for cases w/any collection	$2,052 Nat'l Rate: 2,595	$3,026 Nat'l Rate: 2,811	✓		36	16
Amt. of child support collected for each admin. dollar spent	1.96 Nat'l Rate: 2.93	2.90 Nat'l Rate: 3.99		✓	36	37

See Appendix for description of how statistical measures were derived.

Caseload Served by Illinois Child Support Enforcement Agency



Percent increase in IV-D cases, 1983 to 1992:

	Total	AFDC	Non-AFDC
Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* National numbers exclude Guam, Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

INDIANA

INVESTMENTS: WHAT RESOURCES GO INTO CHILD SUPPORT

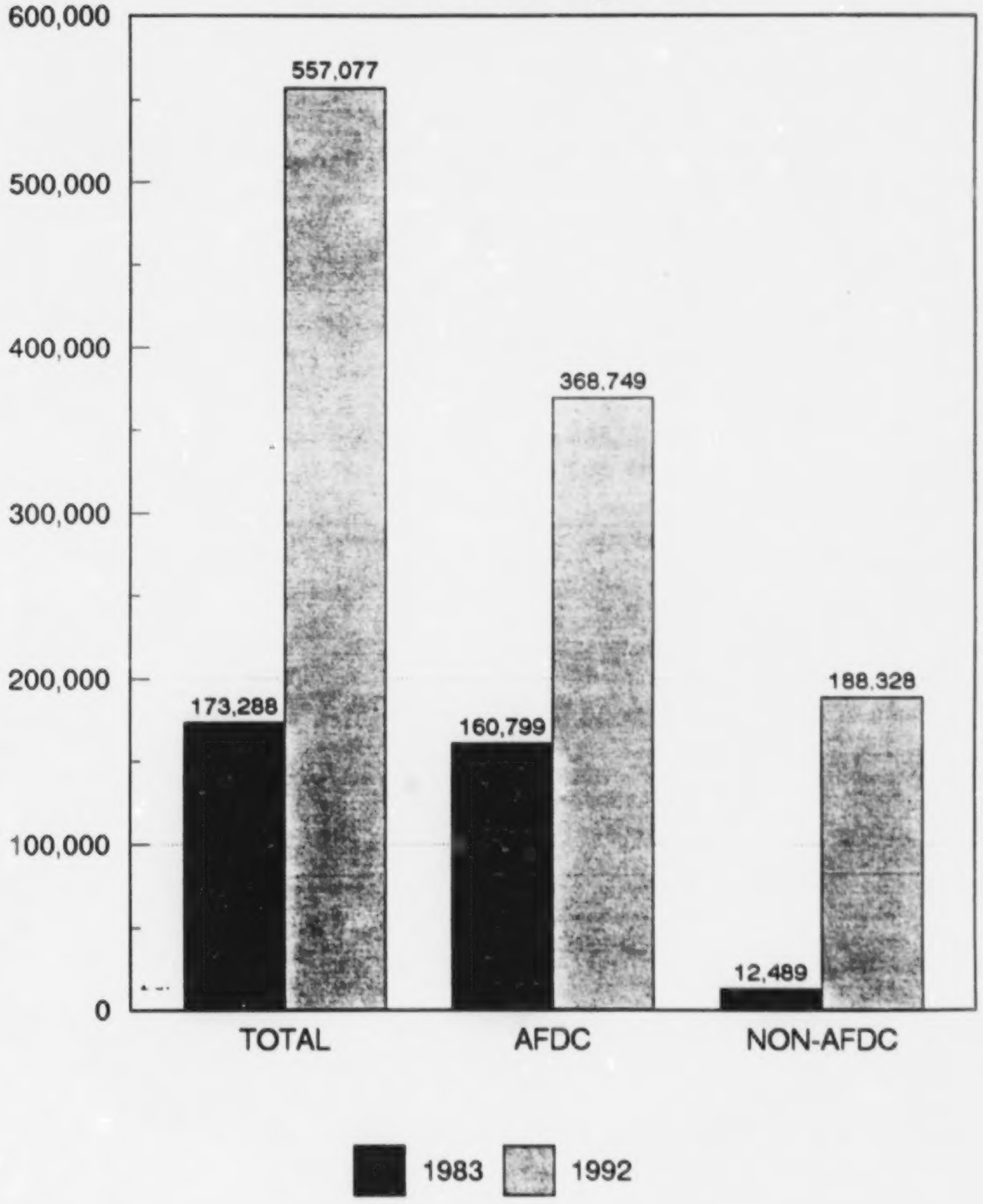
MEASURE	State's National Rank FY 1983	State's National Rank FY 1992
Caseload Per Worker	48	51
Administrative Expenditure Per Case	49	51

OUTCOMES: HOW THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERFORMS FOR CHILDREN

Measure	FY 1983	FY 1992	Rank Improved? FY 83-92	Rank Worsened? FY 83-92	Nat'l Rank FY 1983	Nat'l Rank FY 1992
# of absent parents located as a % of total caseload	7.3	2.3		✓	36	51
% of cases in which agency established paternity	20.7	23.2		✓	27	47
FY 1992 paternity performance		53 Nat'l Rate: 48%				20
% of FY 1992 cases needing support order where order was established		N/A				N/A
% of total caseload in which any collection made	12.3 Nat'l Rate: 14.7%	14.0 Nat'l Rate: 18.7%		✓	26	43
Avg. annual collection for cases w/any collection	$1,375 Nat'l Rate: 2,595	$1,602 Nat'l Rate: 2,811		✓	47	50
Amt. of child support collected for each admin. dollar spent	3.07 Nat'l Rate: 2.93	6.56 Nat'l Rate: 3.99	✓		13	4

See Appendix for description of how statistical measures were derived.

Caseload Served by Indiana Child Support Enforcement Agency



Percent increase in IV-D cases, 1983 to 1992:

	Total	AFDC	Non-AFDC
Indiana	+221%	+129%	+1408%
United States	+202%	+150%	+384%

* National numbers exclude Guam, Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

IOWA

INVESTMENTS: WHAT RESOURCES GO INTO CHILD SUPPORT

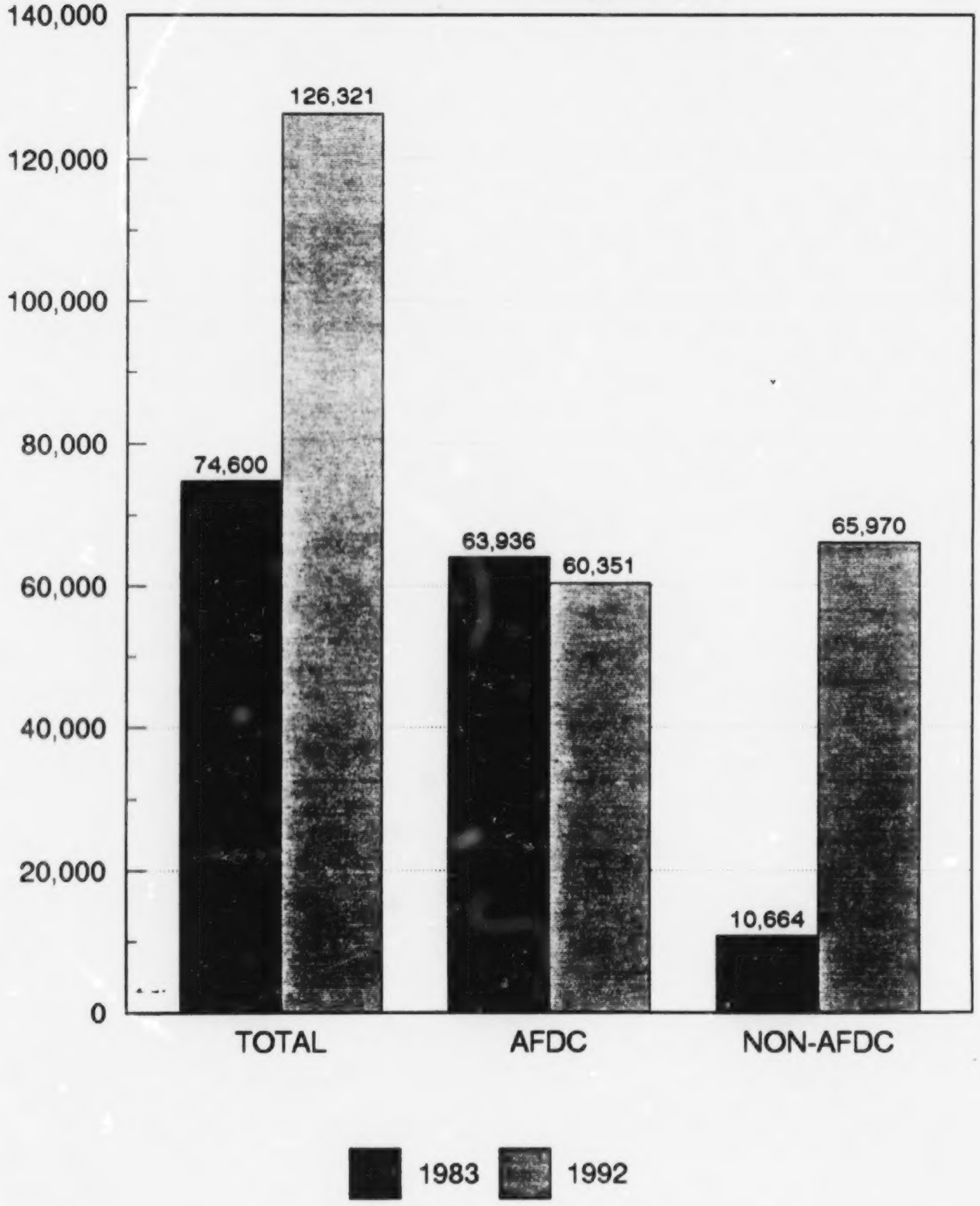
MEASURE	State's National Rank FY 1983	State's National Rank FY 1992
Caseload Per Worker	42	35
Administrative Expenditure Per Case	30	32

OUTCOMES: HOW THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERFORMS FOR CHILDREN

Measure	FY 1983	FY 1992	Rank Improved? FY 83-92	Rank Worsened? FY 83-92	Nat'l Rank FY 1983	Nat'l Rank FY 1992
# of absent parents located as a % of total caseload	31.9	74.1		✓	3	5
% of cases in which agency established paternity	17.8	51.0	✓		33	14
FY 1992 paternity performance		55 Nat'l Rate: 48%				16
% of FY 1992 cases needing support order where order was established		38.2				20
% of total caseload in which any collection made	19.2 Nat'l Rate: 14.7%	22.7 Nat'l Rate: 18.7%	UNCHANGED	UNCHANGED	18	18
Avg. annual collection for cases w/any collection	$2,869 Nat'l Rate: 2,595	$3,343 Nat'l Rate: 2,811	✓		14	7
Amt. of child support collected for each admin. dollar spent	4.92 Nat'l Rate: 2.93	5.79 Nat'l Rate: 3.99	UNCHANGED	UNCHANGED	5	5

See Appendix for description of how statistical measures were derived.

Caseload Served by Iowa Child Support Enforcement Agency



Percent increase in IV-D cases, 1983 to 1992:

	Total	AFDC	Non-AFDC
Iowa	+69%	-6%	+519%
United States	+202%	+150%	+384%

KANSAS

INVESTMENTS: WHAT RESOURCES GO INTO CHILD SUPPORT

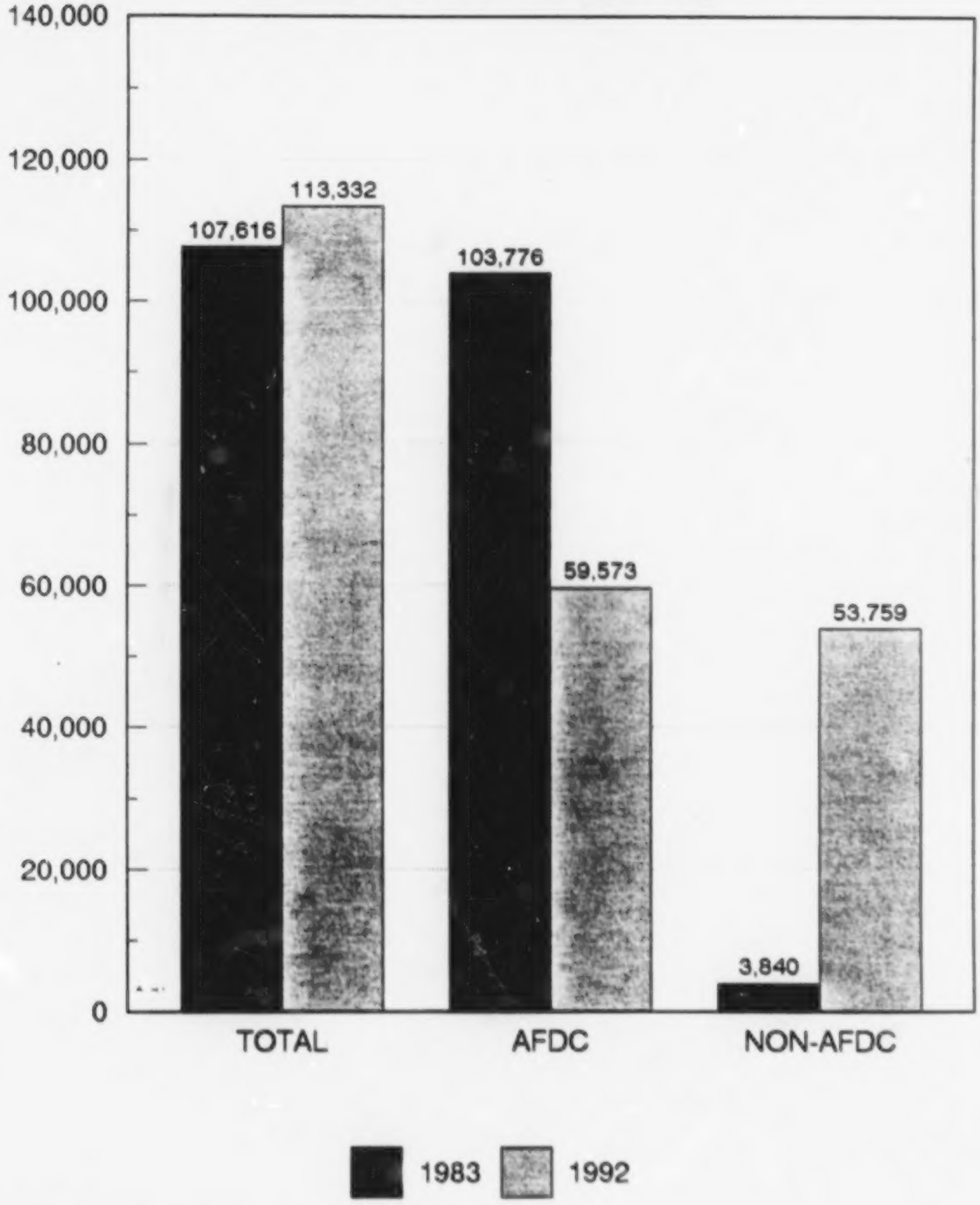
MEASURE	State's National Rank FY 1983	State's National Rank FY 1992
Caseload Per Worker	45	11
Administrative Expenditure Per Case	43	20

OUTCOMES: HOW THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERFORMS FOR CHILDREN

Measure	FY 1983	FY 1992	Rank Improved? FY 83-92	Rank Worsened? FY 83-92	Nat'l Rank FY 1983	Nat'l Rank FY 1992
# of absent parents located as a % of total caseload	7.6	70.8	✓		34	6
% of cases in which agency established paternity	13.0	36.6	✓		40	30
FY 1992 paternity performance		47 Nat'l Rate: 48%				24
% of FY 1992 cases needing support order where order was established		16.3				38
% of total caseload in which any collection made	5.3 Nat'l Rate: 14.7%	25.1 Nat'l Rate: 18.7%	✓		44	11
Avg. annual collection for cases w/any collection	$2,472 Nat'l Rate: 2,595	$2,321 Nat'l Rate: 2,811		✓	25	34
Amt. of child support collected for each admin. dollar spent	1.90 Nat'l Rate: 2.93	3.73 Nat'l Rate: 3.99	✓		37	20

See Appendix for description of how statistical measures were derived.

Caseload Served by Kansas Child Support Enforcement Agency



Percent increase in IV-D cases, 1983 to 1992:

	Total	AFDC	Non-AFDC
Kansas	+5%	-43%	+1300%
United States	+202%	+150%	+384%

* National numbers exclude Guam, Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

KENTUCKY

INVESTMENTS: WHAT RESOURCES GO INTO CHILD SUPPORT

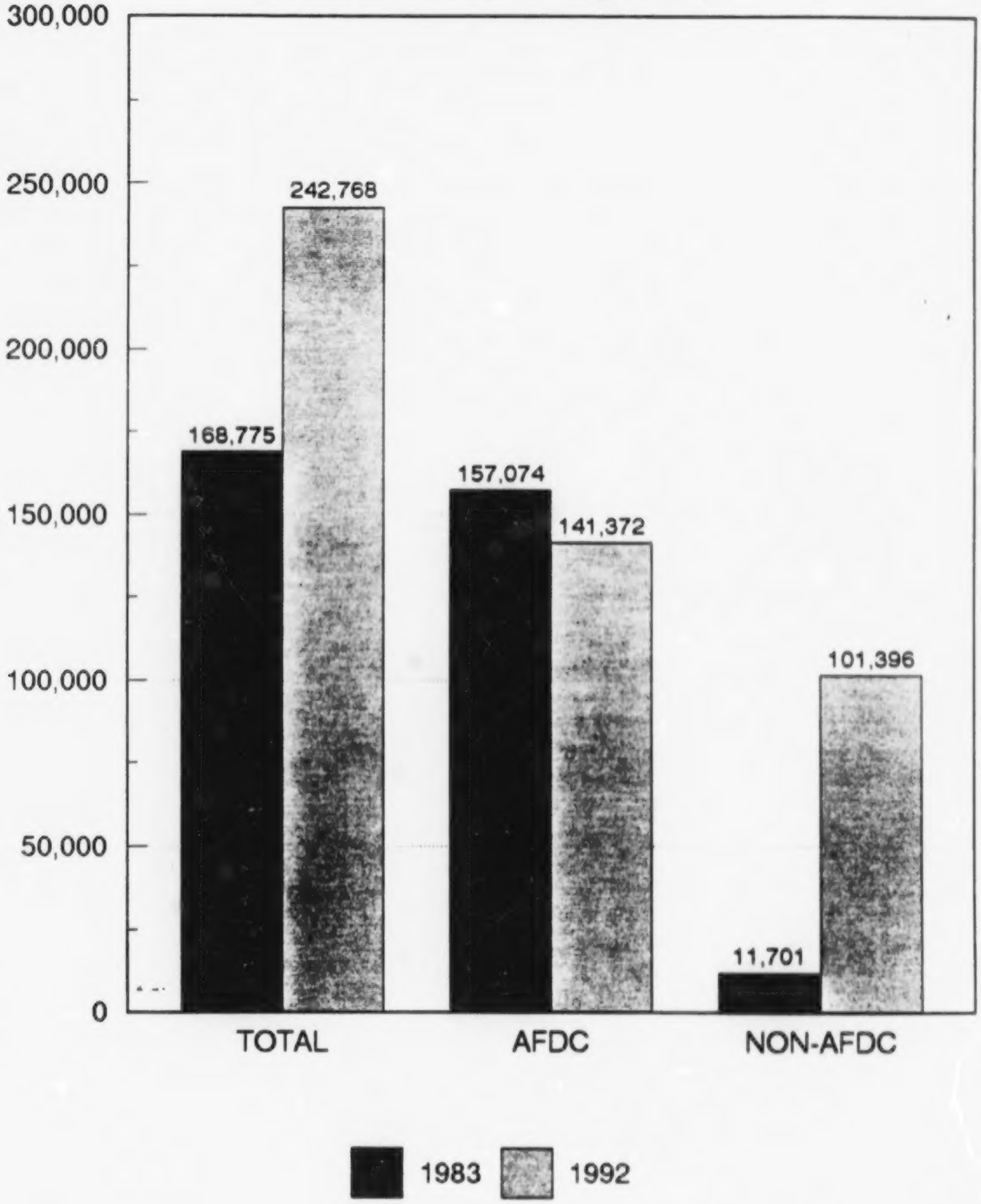
MEASURE	State's National Rank FY 1983	State's National Rank FY 1992
Caseload Per Worker	44	17
Administrative Expenditure Per Case	44	33

OUTCOMES: HOW THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERFORMS FOR CHILDREN

Measure	FY 1983	FY 1992	Rank Improved? FY 83-92	Rank Worsened? FY 83-92	Nat'l Rank FY 1983	Nat'l Rank FY 1992
# of absent parents located as a % of total caseload	4.5	13.6	✓		44	38
% of cases in which agency established paternity	33.1	57.6	✓		15	11
FY 1992 paternity performance		42 Nat'l Rate: 48%				29
% of FY 1992 cases needing support order where order was established		34.3				23
% of total caseload in which any collection made	4.9 Nat'l Rate: 14.7%	16.7 Nat'l Rate: 18.7%	✓		48	39
Avg. annual collection for cases w/any collection	$3,361 Nat'l Rate: 2,595	$2,310 Nat'l Rate: 2,811		✓	6	36
Amt. of child support collected for each admin. dollar spent	2.57 Nat'l Rate: 2.93	2.97 Nat'l Rate: 3.99		✓	21	34

See Appendix for description of how statistical measures were derived.

Caseload Served by Kentucky Child Support Enforcement Agency



Percent increase in IV-D cases, 1983 to 1992:

	Total	AFDC	Non-AFDC
Kentucky	+44%	-10%	+767%
United States	+202%	+150%	+384%

* National numbers exclude Guam, Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

LOUISIANA

INVESTMENTS: WHAT RESOURCES GO INTO CHILD SUPPORT

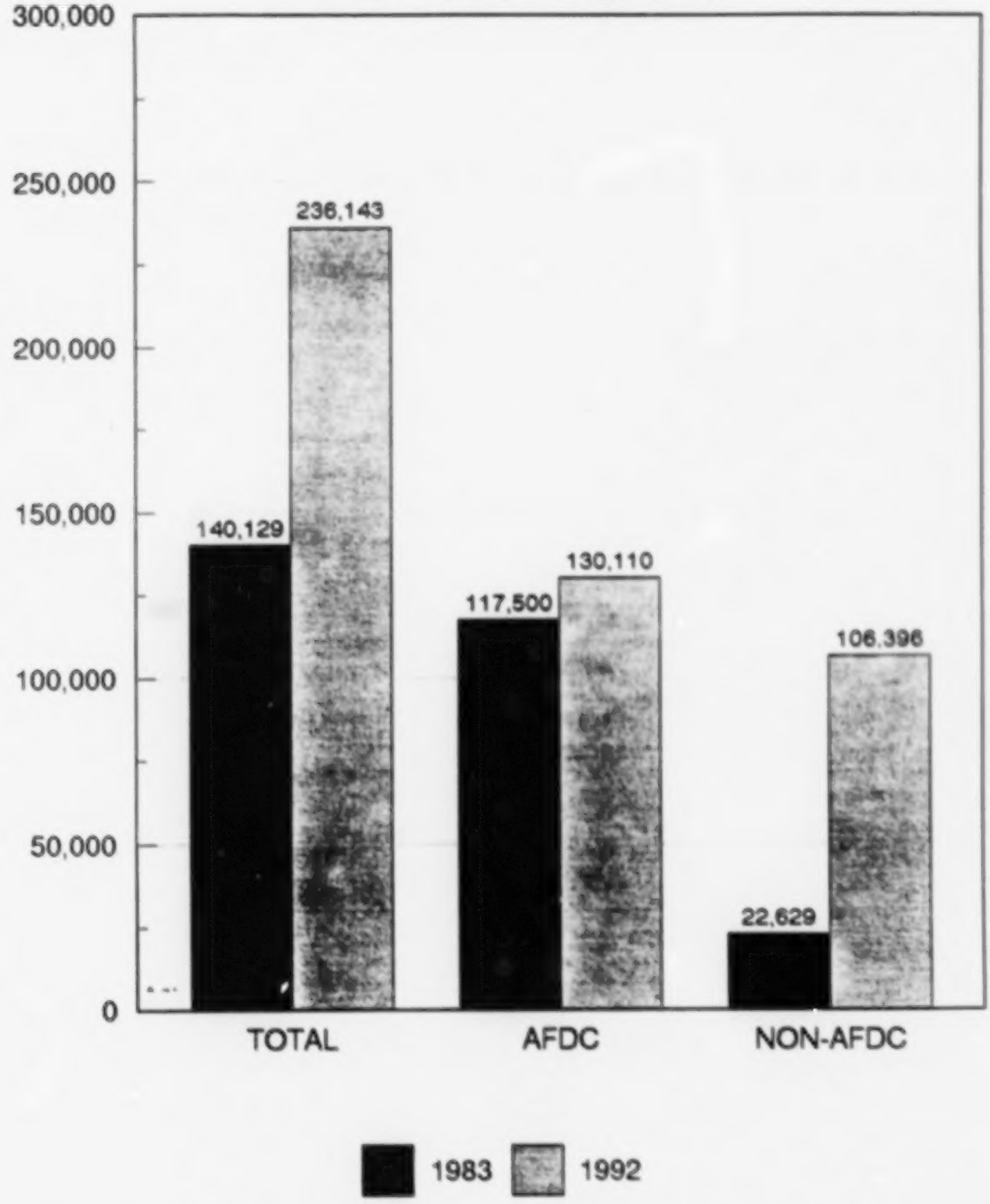
MEASURE	State's National Rank FY 1983	State's National Rank FY 1992
Caseload Per Worker	24	31
Administrative Expenditure Per Case	22	33

OUTCOMES: HOW THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERFORMS FOR CHILDREN

Measure	FY 1983	FY 1992	Rank Improved? FY 83-92	Rank Worsened? FY 83-92	Nat'l Rank FY 1983	Nat'l Rank FY 1992
# of absent parents located as a % of total caseload	13.4	20.6		✓	22	26
% of cases in which agency established paternity	15.3	42.5	✓		37	26
FY 1992 paternity performance		19 Nat'l Rate: 48%				44
% of FY 1992 cases needing support order where order was established		13.0				41
% of total caseload in which any collection made	11.7 Nat'l Rate: 14.7%	15.6 Nat'l Rate: 18.7%		✓	29	40
Avg. annual collection for cases w/any collection	$2,204 Nat'l Rate: 2,595	$2,286 Nat'l Rate: 2,811		✓	34	37
Amt. of child support collected for each admin. dollar spent	2.00 Nat'l Rate: 2.93	2.74 Nat'l Rate: 3.99		✓	32	41

See Appendix for description of how statistical measures were derived.

Caseload Served by Louisiana Child Support Enforcement Agency



Percent increase in IV-D cases, 1983 to 1992:

	Total	AFDC	Non-AFDC
Louisiana	+69%	+11%	+369%
United States	+203%	+180%	+384%

* National numbers exclude Guam, Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

MAINE

INVESTMENTS: WHAT RESOURCES GO INTO CHILD SUPPORT

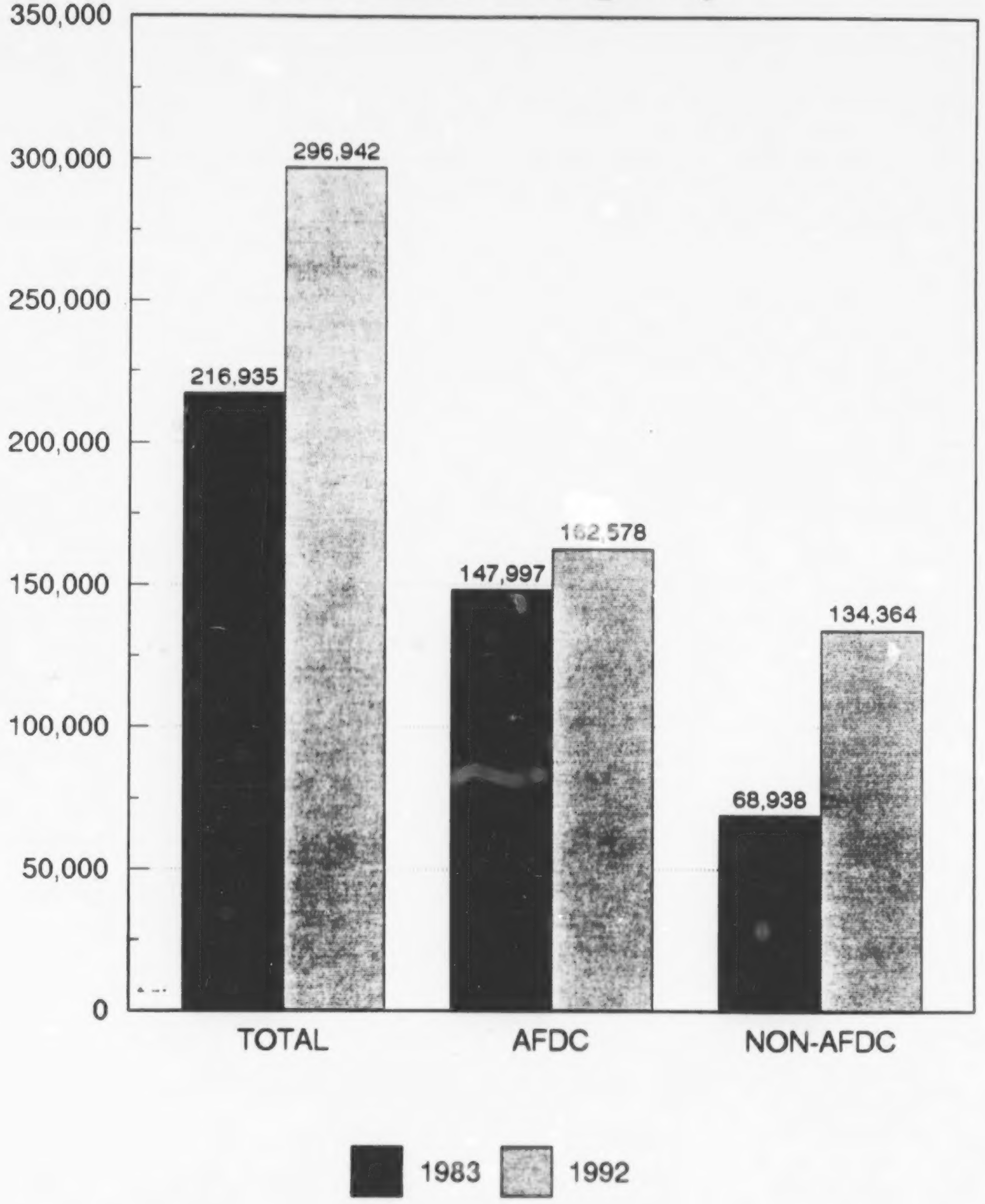
MEASURE	State's National Rank FY 1983	State's National Rank FY 1992
Caseload Per Worker	12	19
Administrative Expenditure Per Case	23	7

OUTCOMES: HOW THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERFORMS FOR CHILDREN

Measure	FY 1983	FY 1992	Rank Improved? FY 83-92	Rank Worsened? FY 83-92	Nat'l Rank FY 1983	Nat'l Rank FY 1992
# of absent parents located as a % of total caseload	7.6	21.2	✓		34	25
% of cases in which agency established paternity	23.8	76.3	✓		24	5
FY 1992 paternity performance		57 Nat'l Rate: 48%				14
% of FY 1992 cases needing support order where order was established		71.8				10
% of total caseload in which any collection made	19.8 Nat'l Rate: 14.7%	21.7 Nat'l Rate: 18.7%		✓	16	21
Avg. annual collection for cases w/any collection	$2,240 Nat'l Rate: 2,595	$2,968 Nat'l Rate: 2,811	✓		31	17
Amt. of child support collected for each admin. dollar spent	3.48 Nat'l Rate: 2.93	2.96 Nat'l Rate: 3.99		✓	9	36

See Appendix for description of how statistical measures were derived.

Caseload Served by Maryland Child Support Enforcement Agency



Percent increase in IV-D cases, 1983 to 1952:

	Total	AFDC	Non-AFDC
Maryland	+37%	+10%	+95%
United States	+202%	+150%	+384%

* National numbers exclude Guam, Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

MASSACHUSETTS

INVESTMENTS: WHAT RESOURCES GO INTO CHILD SUPPORT

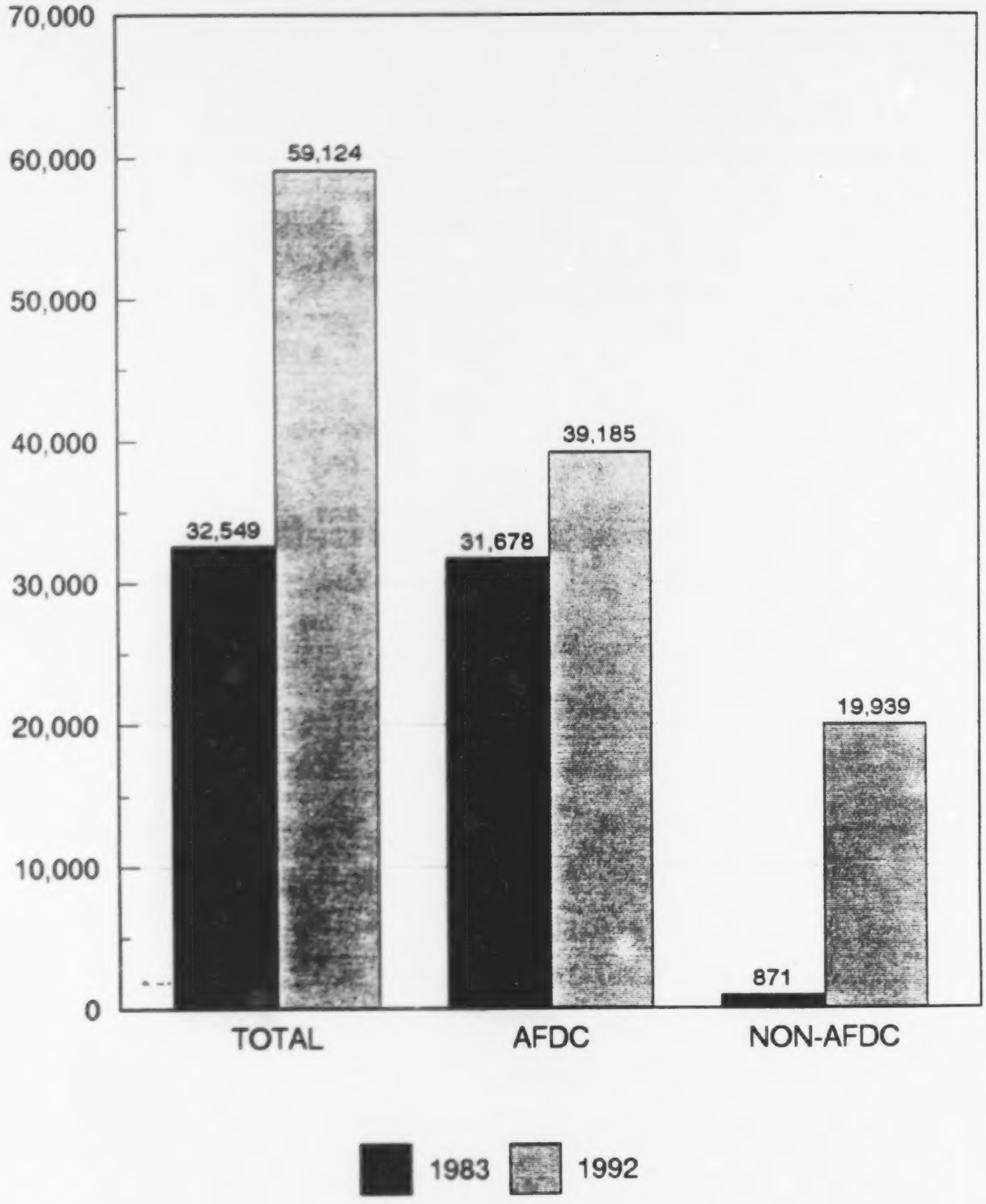
MEASURE	State's National Rank FY 1983	State's National Rank FY 1992
Caseload Per Worker	4	13
Administrative Expenditure Per Case	2	9

OUTCOMES: HOW THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERFORMS FOR CHILDREN

Measure	FY 1983	FY 1992	Rank Improved? FY 83-92	Rank Worsened? FY 83-92	Nat'l Rank FY 1983	Nat'l Rank FY 1992
# of absent parents located as a % of total caseload	18.4	22.1		✓	10	22
% of cases in which agency established paternity	29.5	35.8		✓	18	31
FY 1992 paternity performance		47 Nat'l Rate: 48%				24
% of FY 1992 cases needing support order where order was established		120.0				3
% of total caseload in which any collection made	24.4 Nat'l Rate: 14.7%	20.2 Nat'l Rate: 18.7%		✓	10	24
Avg. annual collection for cases w/any collection	$4,497 Nat'l Rate: 2,595	$4,348 Nat'l Rate: 2,811	✓		3	2
Amt. of child support collected for each admin. dollar spent	3.65 Nat'l Rate: 2.93	4.18 Nat'l Rate: 3.99		✓	8	14

See Appendix for description of how statistical measures were derived.

Caseload Served by Maine Child Support Enforcement Agency



Percent increase in IV-D cases, 1983 to 1992:

	Total	AFDC	Non-AFDC
Maine	+82%	+24%	+2189%
United States	+203%	[illegible]	+384%

* National numbers exclude Guam, Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

MARYLAND

INVESTMENTS:
WHAT RESOURCES GO INTO CHILD SUPPORT

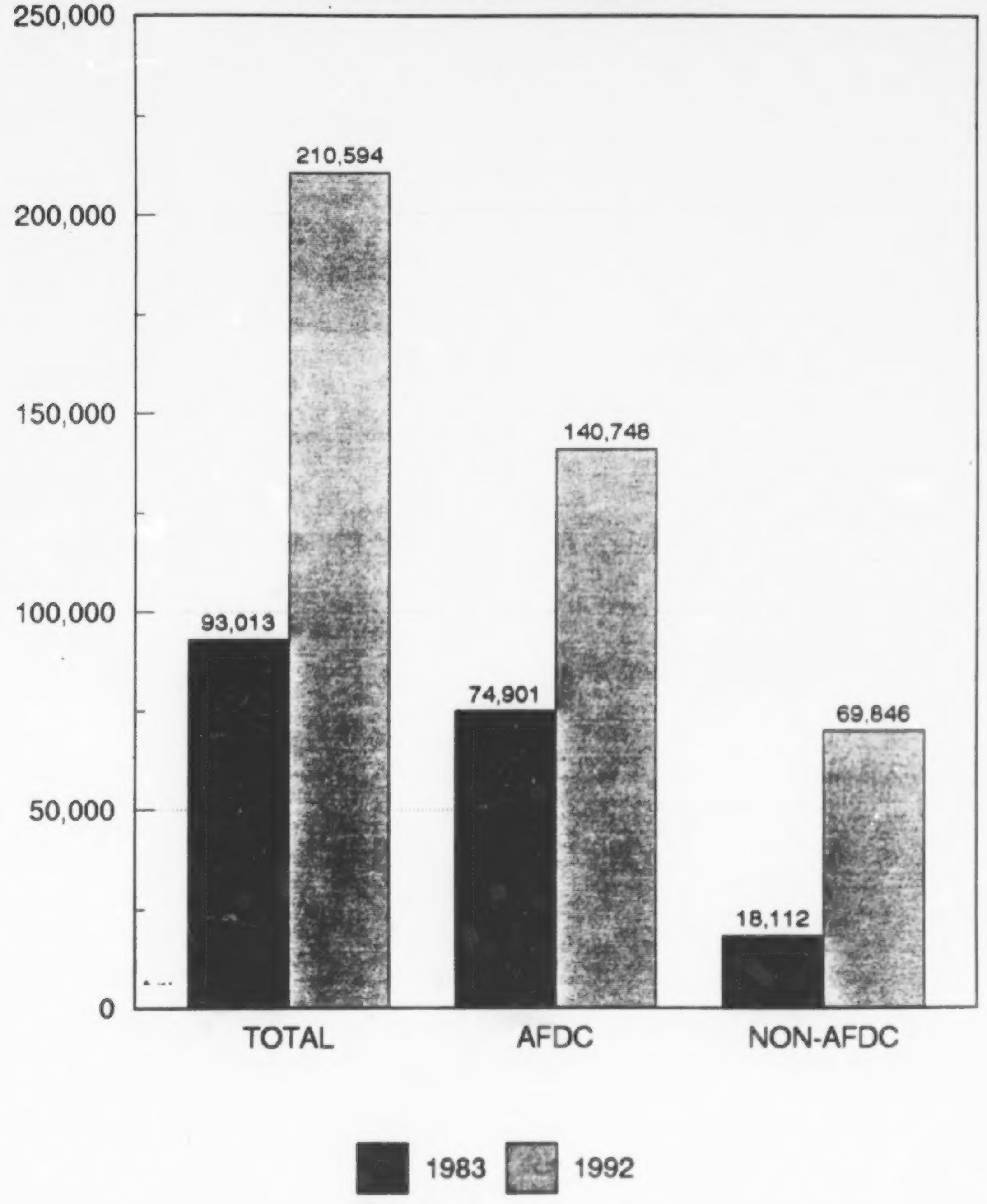
MEASURE	State's National Rank FY 1983	State's National Rank FY 1992
Caseload Per Worker	26	26
Administrative Expenditure Per Case	31	23

OUTCOMES:
HOW THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERFORMS FOR CHILDREN

Measure	FY 1983	FY 1992	Rank Improved? FY 83-92	Rank Worsened? FY 83-92	Nat'l Rank FY 1983	Nat'l Rank FY 1992
# of absent parents located as a % of total caseload	12.3	15.2		✓	23	35
% of cases in which agency established paternity	45.8	46.3		✓	8	19
FY 1992 paternity performance		73 Nat'l Rate: 48%				4
% of FY 1992 cases needing support order where order was established		55.4				13
% of total caseload in which any collection made	19.8 Nat'l Rate: 14.7%	24.9 Nat'l Rate: 18.7%	✓		16	12
Avg. annual collection for cases w/any collection	$2,529 Nat'l Rate: 2,595	$2,968 Nat'l Rate: 2,811	✓		22	17
Amt. of child support collected for each admin. dollar spent	4.72 Nat'l Rate: 2.93	4.49 Nat'l Rate: 3.99		✓	6	11

See Appendix for description of how statistical measures were derived.

Caseload Served by Massachusetts Child Support Enforcement Agency



Percent increase in IV-D cases, 1983 to 1992:

	Total	AFDC	Non-AFDC
Massachusetts	+126%	+88%	+286%
nited States	+202%	+150%	+384%

* National numbers exclude Guam, Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

MICHIGAN

INVESTMENTS: WHAT RESOURCES GO INTO CHILD SUPPORT

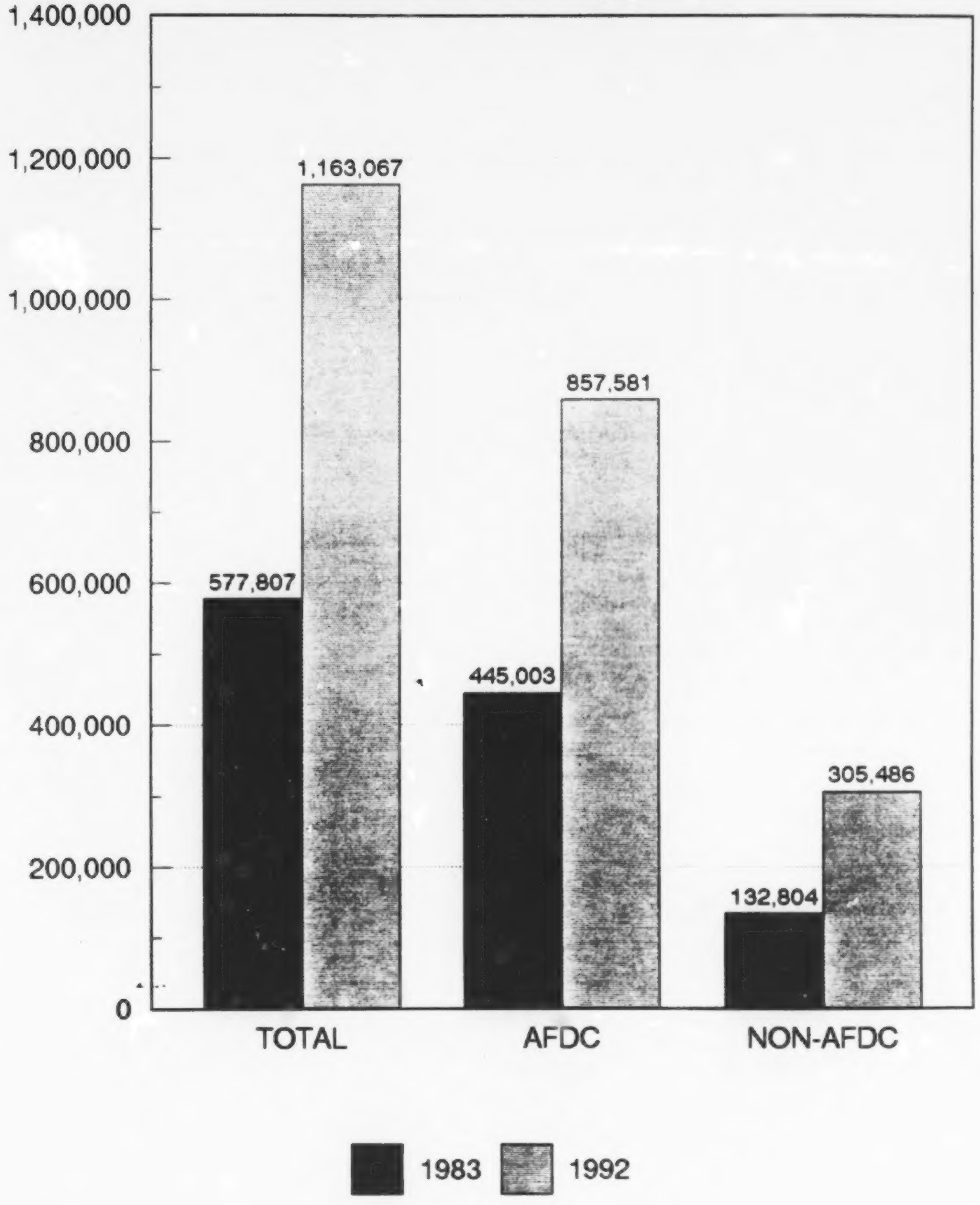
MEASURE	State's National Rank FY 1983	State's National Rank FY 1992
Caseload Per Worker	46	48
Administrative Expenditure Per Case	33	49

OUTCOMES: HOW THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERFORMS FOR CHILDREN

Measure	FY 1983	FY 1992	Rank Improved? FY 83-92	Rank Worsened? FY 83-92	Nat'l Rank FY 1983	Nat'l Rank FY 1992
# of absent parents located as a % of total caseload	19.0	10.7		✓	9	42
% of cases in which agency established paternity	78.1	71.0		✓	2	7
FY 1992 paternity performance		66 Nat'l Rate: 48%				9
% of FY 1992 cases needing support order where order was established		60.2				11
% of total caseload in which any collection made	21.6 Nat'l Rate: 14.7%	17.6 Nat'l Rate: 18.7%		✓	14	34
Avg. annual collection for cases w/any collection	$3,092 Nat'l. Rate: 2,595	$3,816 Nat'l. Rate: 2,811	✓		12	4
Amt. of child support collected for each admin. dollar spent	6.62 Nat'l. Rate: 2.93	8.32 Nat'l. Rate: 3.99			2	2

See Appendix for description of how statistical measures were derived.

Caseload Served by Michigan Child Support Enforcement Agency



Percent increase in IV-D cases, 1983 to 1992:

	Total	AFDC	Non-AFDC
Michigan	+101%	+93%	+130%
United States	+202%	+150%	+384%

* National numbers exclude Guam, Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

MINNESOTA

INVESTMENTS: WHAT RESOURCES GO INTO CHILD SUPPORT

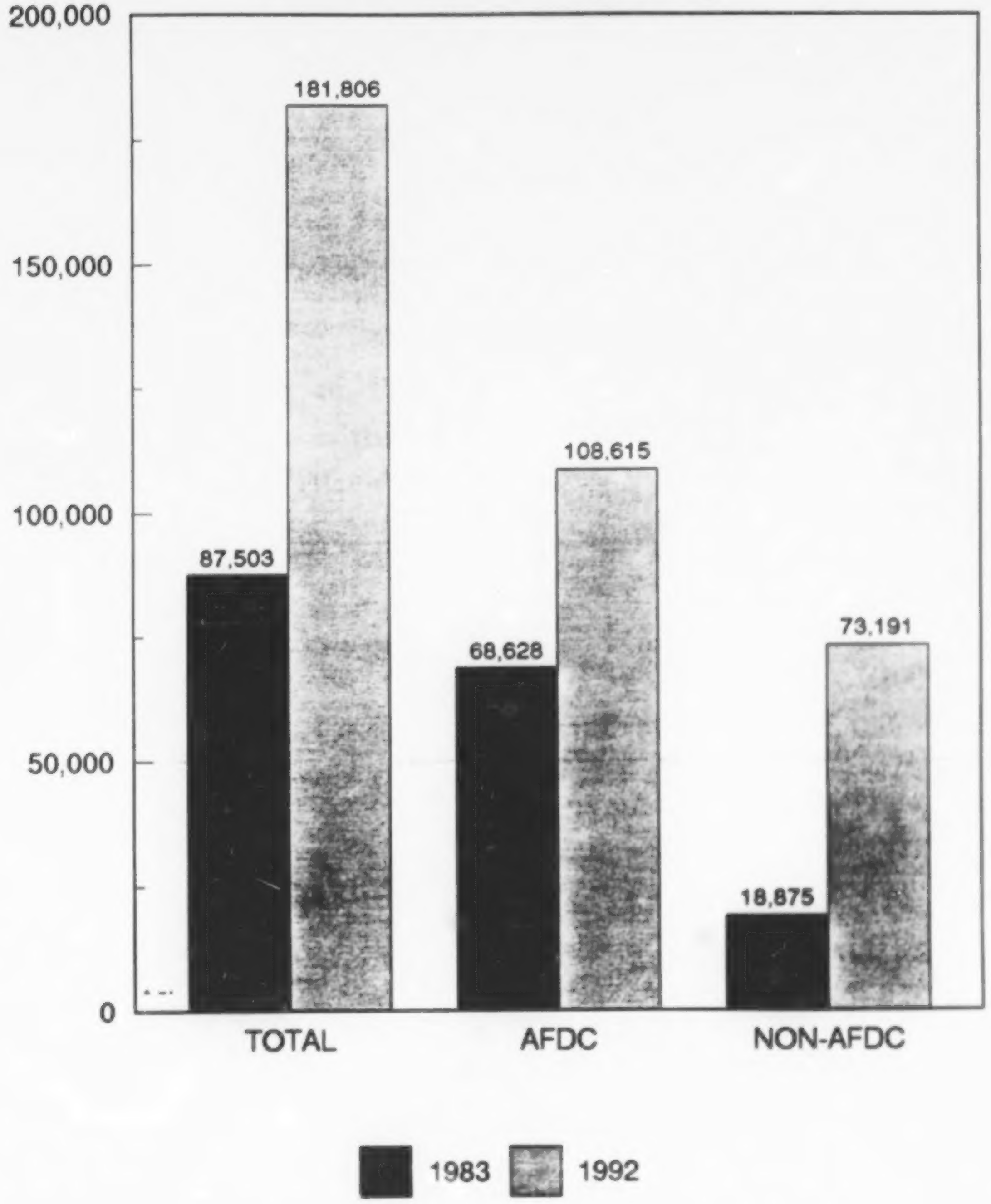
MEASURE	State's National Rank FY 1983	State's National Rank FY 1992
Caseload Per Worker	6	5
Administrative Expenditure Per Case	6	4

OUTCOMES: HOW THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERFORMS FOR CHILDREN

Measure	FY 1983	FY 1992	Rank Improved? FY 83-92	Rank Worsened? FY 83-92	Nat'l Rank FY 1983	Nat'l Rank FY 1992
# of absent parents located as a % of total caseload	17.4	16.1		✓	14	33
% of cases in which agency established paternity	36.0	35.7		✓	12	33
FY 1992 paternity performance		55 Nat'l Rate: 48%				16
% of FY 1992 cases needing support order where order was established		72.2				8
% of total caseload in which any collection made	26.5 Nat'l Rate: 11.0%	33.6 Nat'l Rate: 18.7%	✓		5	3
Avg. annual collection for cases w/any collection	$2,731 Nat'l Rate: 2,595	$3,105 Nat'l Rate: 2,811	✓		16	12
Amt. of child support collected for each admin. dollar spent	2.59 Nat'l Rate: 2.93	4.27 Nat'l Rate: 3.99	✓		19	12

See Appendix for description of how statistical measures were derived.

Caseload Served by Minnesota Child Support Enforcement Agency



Percent increase in IV-D cases, 1983 to 1992:

	Total	AFDC	Non-AFDC
Minnesota	+108%	+58%	+288%
United States	+202%	+150%	+384%

* National numbers exclude Guam, Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

MISSISSIPPI

INVESTMENTS: WHAT RESOURCES GO INTO CHILD SUPPORT

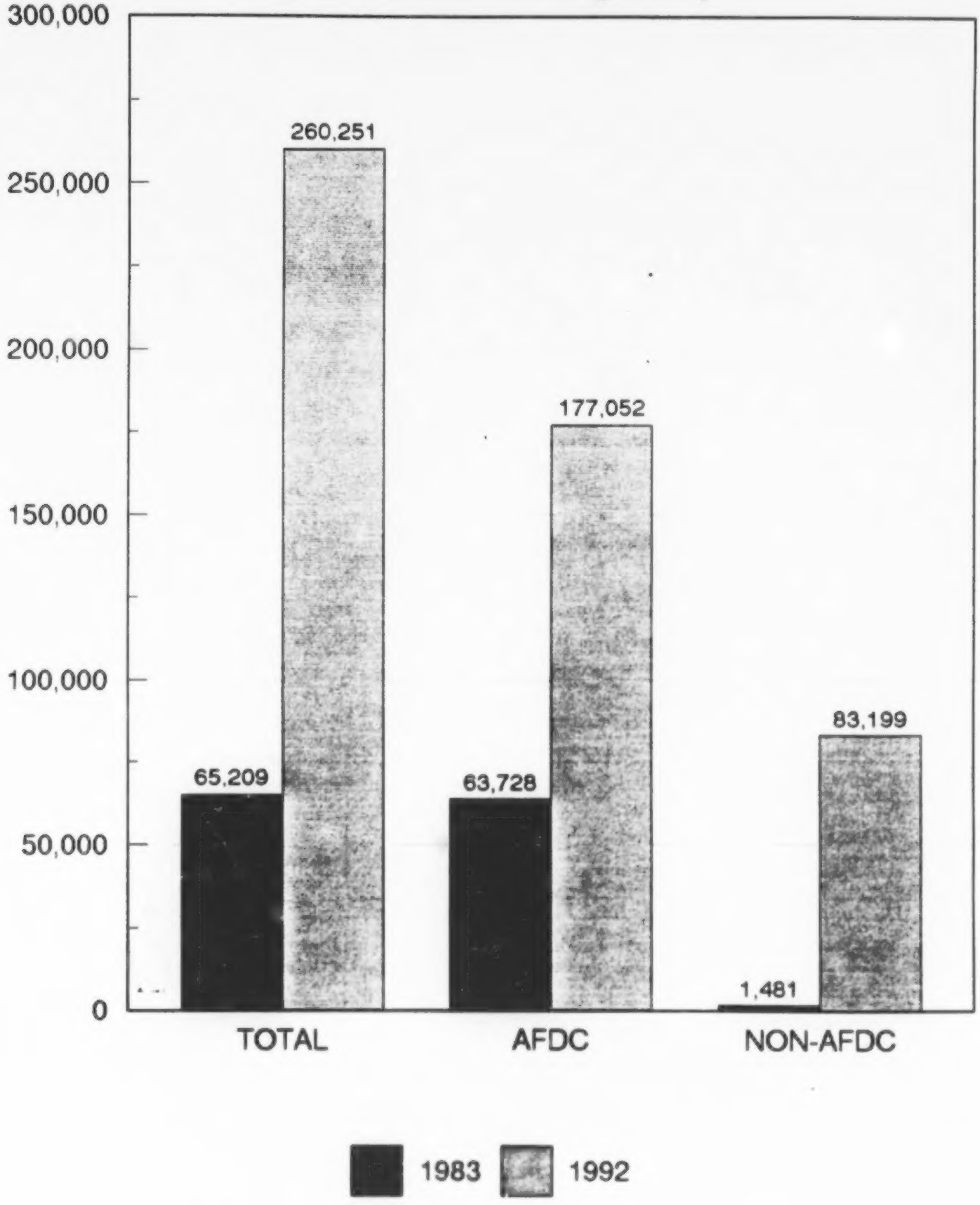
MEASURE	State's National Rank FY 1983	State's National Rank FY 1992
Caseload Per Worker	32	39
Administrative Expenditure Per Case	45	48

OUTCOMES: HOW THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERFORMS FOR CHILDREN

Measure	FY 1983	FY 1992	Rank Improved? FY 83-92	Rank Worsened? FY 83-92	Nat'l Rank FY 1983	Nat'l Rank FY 1992
# of absent parents located as a % of total caseload	29.6	12.6		✓	4	41
% of cases in which agency established paternity	13.1	49.0	✓		39	15
FY 1992 paternity performance		25 Nat'l Rate: 48%				42
% of FY 1992 cases needing support order where order was established		4.7				47
% of total caseload in which any collection made	5.4 Nat'l Rate: 14.7%	9.3 Nat'l Rate: 18.7%		✓	43	48
Avg. annual collection for cases w/any collection	$1,947 Nat'l Rate: 2,595	$1,995 Nat'l Rate: 2,811		✓	39	42
Amt. of child support collected for each admin. dollar spent	1.66 Nat'l Rate: 2.93	2.22 Nat'l Rate: 3.99		✓	41	50

See Appendix for description of how statistical measures were derived.

Caseload Served by Mississippi Child Support Enforcement Agency



Percent increase in IV-D cases, 1983 to 1992:

	Total	AFDC	Non-AFDC
Mississippi	+299%	+178%	+5518%
United States	+202%	+150%	+384%

* National numbers exclude Guam, Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

MISSOURI

INVESTMENTS:
WHAT RESOURCES GO INTO CHILD SUPPORT

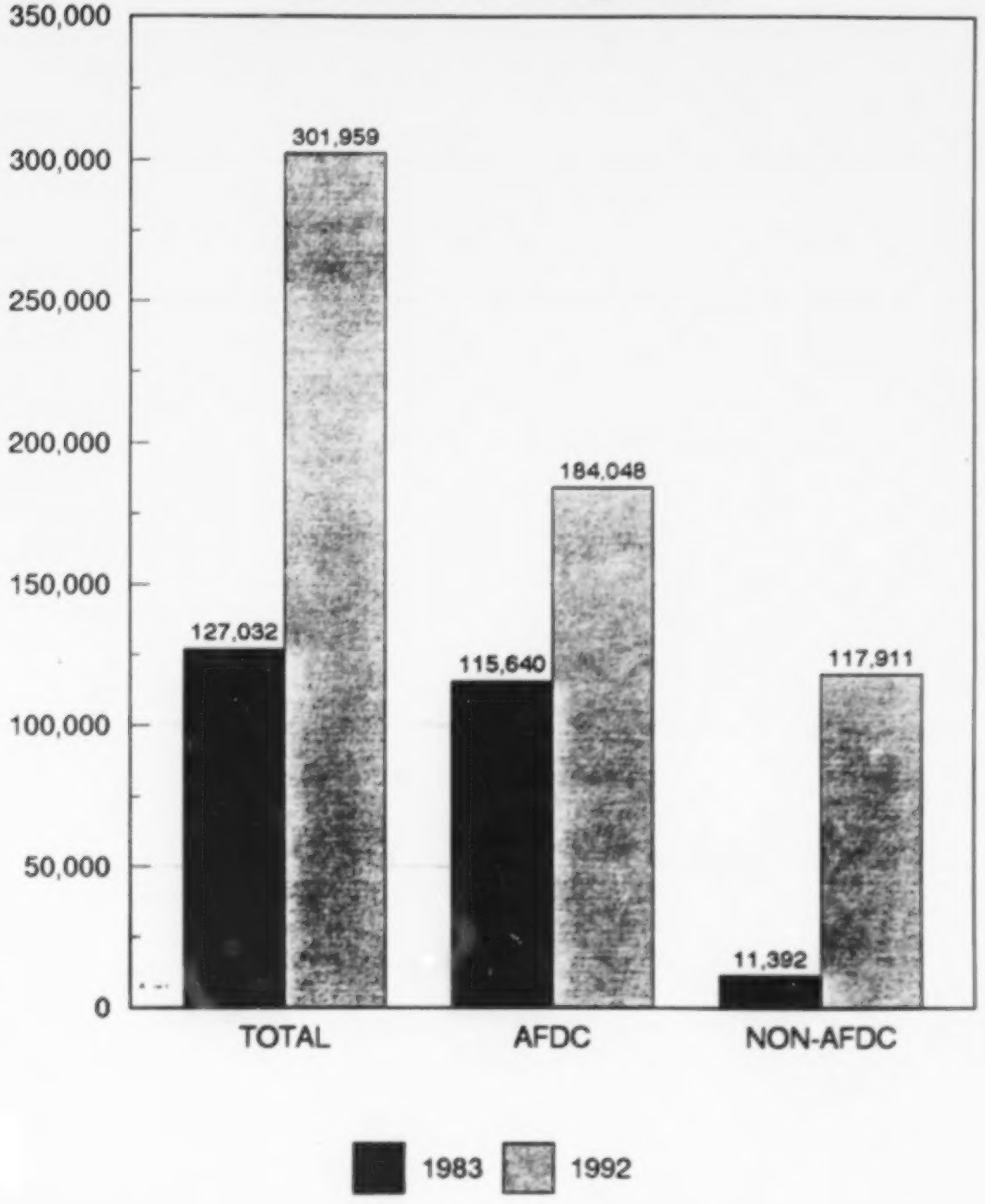
MEASURE	State's National Rank FY 1983	State's National Rank FY 1992
Caseload Per Worker	29	36
Administrative Expenditure Per Case	34	41

OUTCOMES:
HOW THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERFORMS FOR CHILDREN

Measure	FY 1983	FY 1992	Rank Improved? FY 83-92	Rank Worsened? FY 83-92	Nat'l Rank FY 1983	Nat'l Rank FY 1992
# of absent parents located as a % of total caseload	20.6	38.3		✓	8	13
% of cases in which agency established paternity	117.2	101.0		✓	1	2
FY 1992 paternity performance		40 Nat'l Rate: 48%				33
% of FY 1992 cases needing support order where order was established		37.7				22
% of total caseload in which any collection made	3.2 Nat'l Rate: 14.7%	19.9 Nat'l Rate: 18.7%	✓		51	26
Avg. annual collection for cases w/any collection	-$6,231 Nat'l Rate: 2,595	$2,771 Nat'l Rate: 2,811		✓	1	21
Amt. of child support collected for each admin. dollar spent	2.00 Nat'l Rate: 2.93	4.88 Nat'l Rate: 3.99	✓		32	8

See Appendix for description of how statistical measures were derived.

Caseload Served by Missouri Child Support Enforcement Agency



Percent increase in IV-D cases, 1983 to 1992

	Total	AFDC	Non-AFDC
Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* National numbers exclude Guam, Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

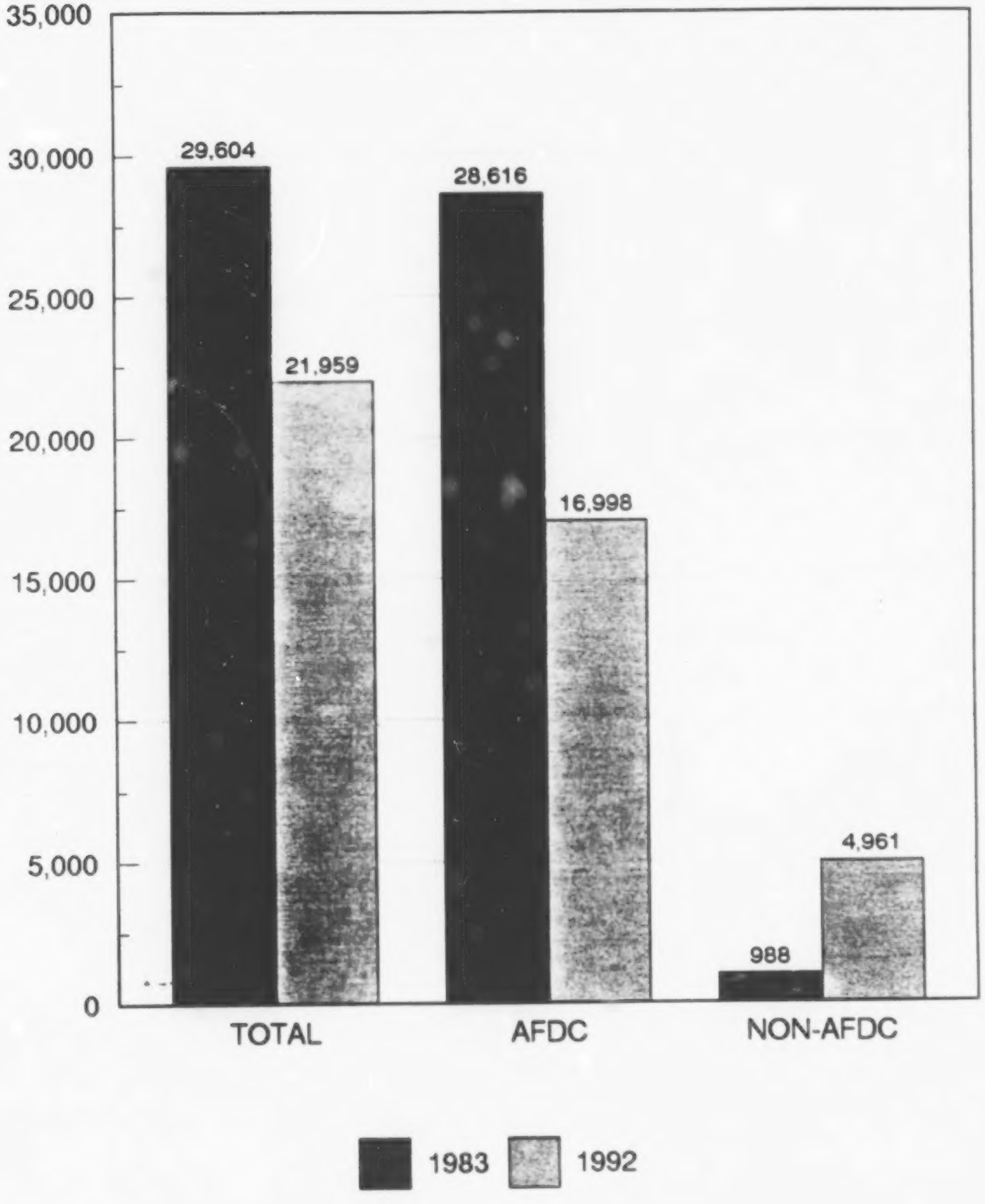
MONTANA

INVESTMENTS: WHAT RESOURCES GO INTO CHILD SUPPORT		
MEASURE	**State's National Rank FY 1983**	**State's National Rank FY 1992**
Caseload Per Worker	50	1
Administrative Expenditure Per Case	50	1

OUTCOMES: HOW THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERFORMS FOR CHILDREN						
Measure	FY 1983	FY 1992	**Rank Improved?** FY 83-92	**Rank Worsened?** FY 83-92	Nat'l Rank FY 1983	Nat'l Rank FY 1992
# of absent parents located as a % of total caseload	8.7	64.0	✓		30	7
% of cases in which agency established paternity	1.8	39.9	✓		50	27
FY 1992 paternity performance		16 Nat'l Rate: 48%				45
% of FY 1992 cases needing support order where order was established		113.5				4
% of total caseload in which any collection made	5.2 Nat'l Rate: 14.7%	24.8 Nat'l Rate: 18.7%	✓		46	13
Avg. annual collection for cases w/any collection	$2,230 Nat'l Rate: 2,595	$3,200 Nat'l Rate: 2,811	✓		32	9
Amt. of child support collected for each admin. dollar spent	2.14 Nat'l Rate: 2.93	2.38 Nat'l Rate: 3.99		✓	30	46

See Appendix for description of how statistical measures were derived.

Caseload Served by Montana Child Support Enforcement Agency



Percent increase in IV-D cases, 1983 to 1992:

	Total	AFDC	Non-AFDC
Montana	-26%	-41%	+402%
United States	+202%	+180%	+384%

* National numbers exclude Guam, Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

NEBRASKA

INVESTMENTS: WHAT RESOURCES GO INTO CHILD SUPPORT

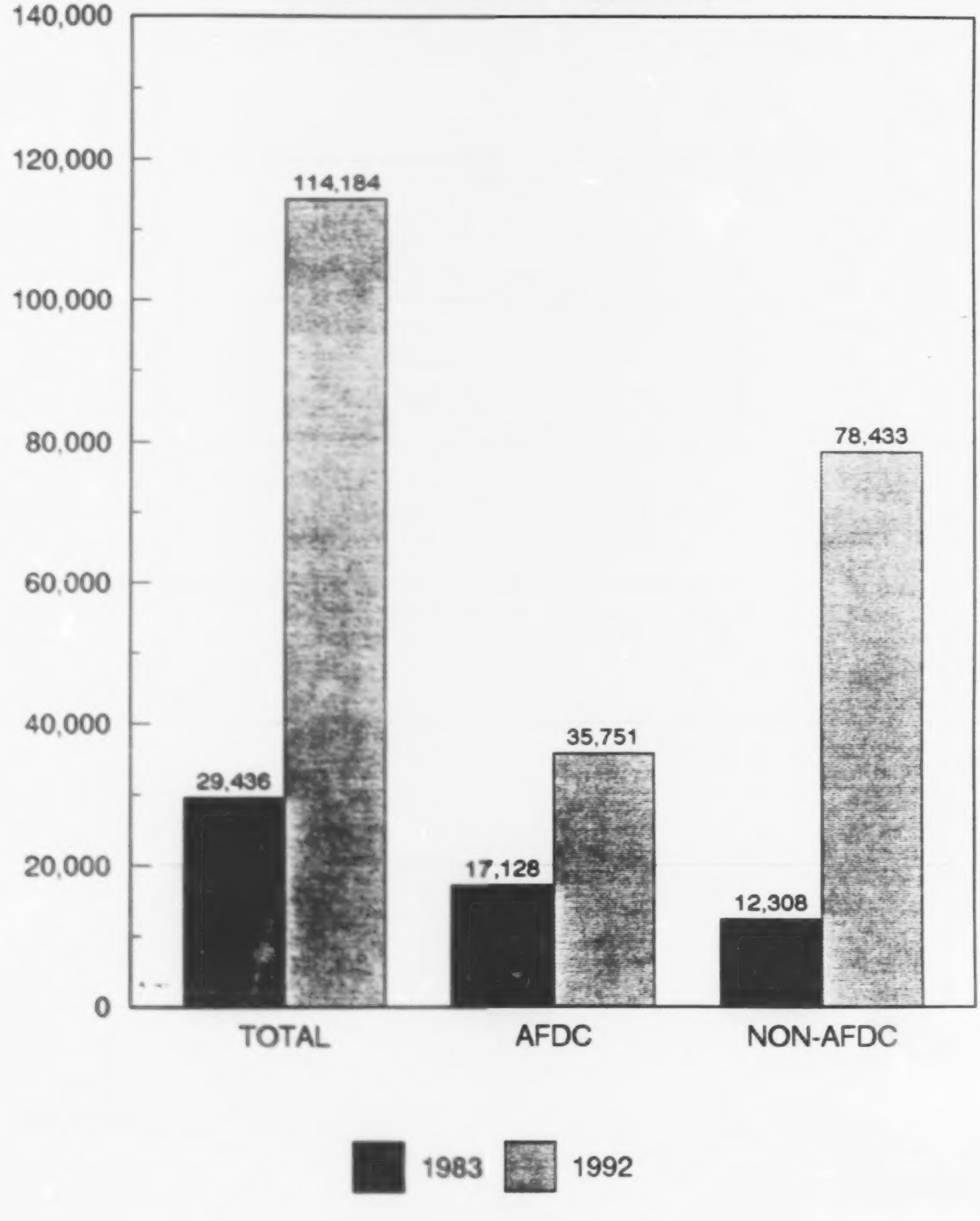
MEASURE	State's National Rank FY 1983	State's National Rank FY 1992
Caseload Per Worker	9	34
Administrative Expenditure Per Case	16	17

OUTCOMES: HOW THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERFORMS FOR CHILDREN

Measure	FY 1983	FY 1992	Rank Improved? FY 83-92	Rank Worsened? FY 83-92	Nat'l Rank FY 1983	Nat'l Rank FY 1992
# of absent parents located as a % of total caseload	12.1	8.0		✓	24	47
% of cases in which agency established paternity	12.1	31.4		✓	42	41
FY 1992 paternity performance		38 Nat'l Rate: 48%				37
% of FY 1992 cases needing support order where order was established		11.5				42
% of total caseload in which any collection made	23.0 Nat'l Rate: 14.7%	18.8 Nat'l Rate: 18.7%		✓	11	31
Avg. annual collection for cases w/any collection	$4,163 Nat'l Rate: 2,595	$3,084 Nat'l Rate: 2,811		✓	5	13
Amt. of child support collected for each admin. dollar spent	5.65 Nat'l Rate: 2.93	3.54 Nat'l Rate: 3.99		✓	3	23

See Appendix for description of how statistical measures were derived.

Caseload Served by Nebraska Child Support Enforcement Agency



Percent increase in IV-D cases, 1983 to 1992:

	Total	AFDC	Non-AFDC
Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* National numbers exclude Guam, Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

NEVADA

INVESTMENTS: WHAT RESOURCES GO INTO CHILD SUPPORT

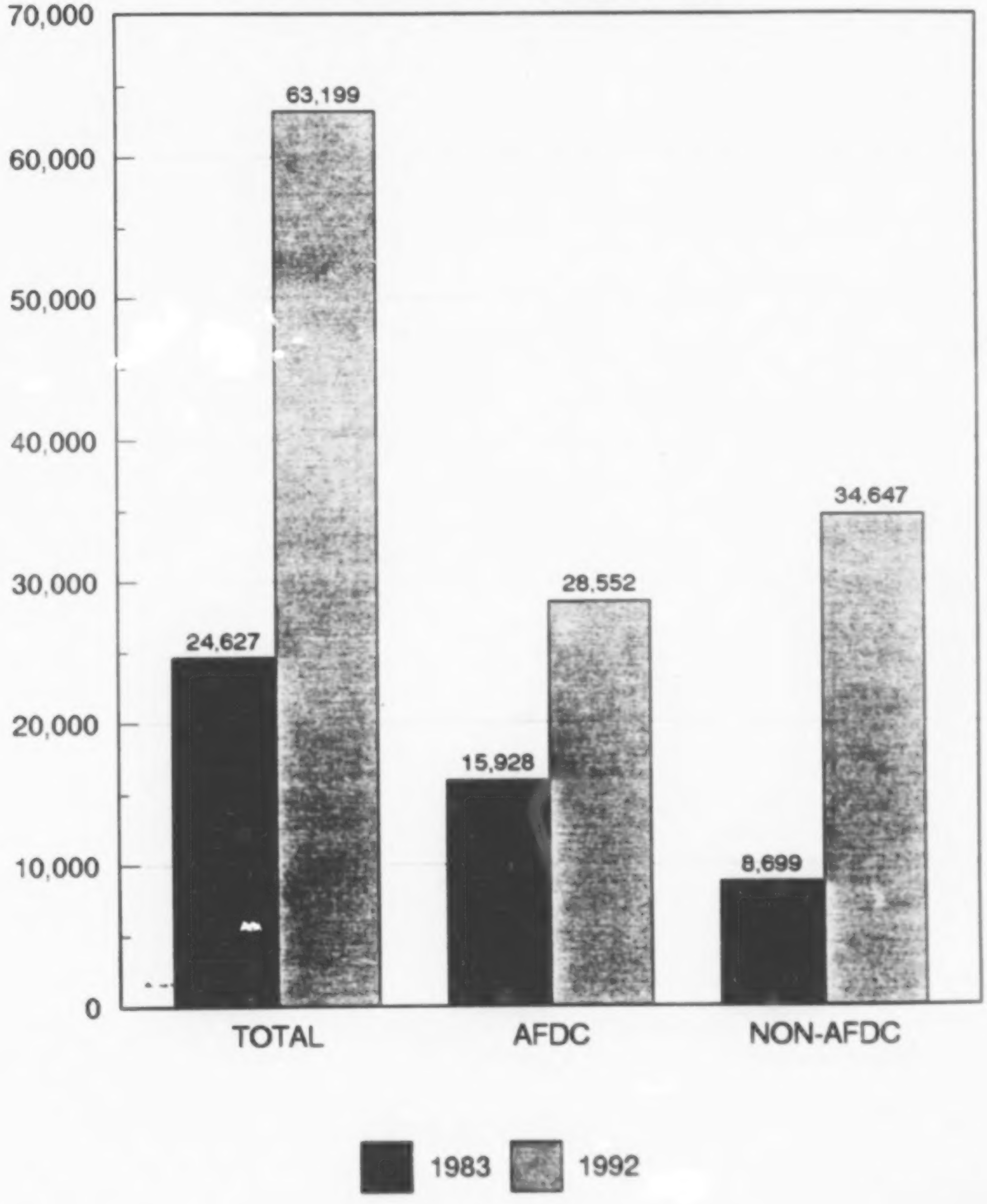
MEASURE	State's National Rank FY 1983	State's National Rank FY 1992
Caseload Per Worker	15	14
Administrative Expenditure Per Case	12	16

OUTCOMES: HOW THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERFORMS FOR CHILDREN

Measure	FY 1983	FY 1992	Rank Improved? FY 83-92	Rank Worsened? FY 83-92	Nat'l Rank FY 1983	Nat'l Rank FY 1992
# of absent parents located as a % of total caseload	17.6	28.0		✓	12	16
% of cases in which agency established paternity	19.8	24.3		✓	30	46
FY 1992 paternity performance		67 Nat'l Rate: 48%				7
% of FY 1992 cases needing support order where order was established		47.1				17
% of total caseload in which any collection made	25.8 Nat'l Rate: 14.7%	19.5 Nat'l Rate: 18.7%		✓	6	28
Avg. annual collection for cases w/any collection	$1,233 Nat'l Rate: 2,595	$2,607 Nat'l Rate: 2,811	✓		50	26
Amt. of child support collected for each admin. dollar spent	1.62 Nat'l Rate: 2.93	3.06 Nat'l Rate: 3.99	✓		44	31

See Appendix for description of how statistical measures were derived.

Caseload Served by Nevada Child Support Enforcement Agency



Percent increase in IV-D cases, 1983 to 1992:

	Total	AFDC	Non-AFDC
Nevada	+157%	+79%	+298%
United States	+202%	+190%	+384%

* National numbers exclude Guam, Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

INVESTMENTS: WHAT RESOURCES GO INTO CHILD SUPPORT

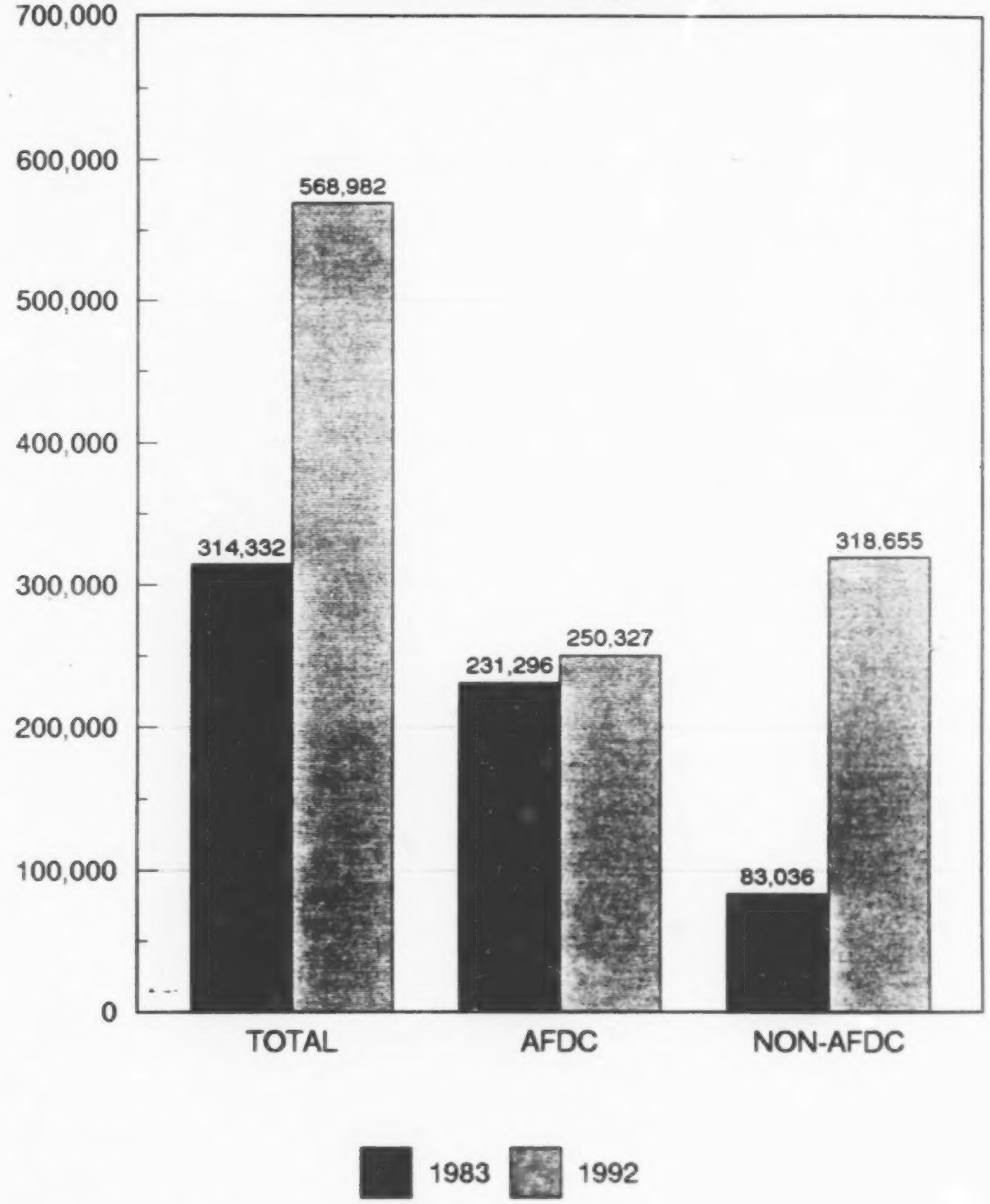
MEASURE	State's National Rank FY 1983	State's National Rank FY 1992
Caseload Per Worker	28	10
Administrative Expenditure Per Case	19	7

OUTCOMES: HOW THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERFORMS FOR CHILDREN

Measure	FY 1983	FY 1992	Rank Improved? FY 83-92	Rank Worsened? FY 83-92	Nat'l Rank FY 1983	Nat'l Rank FY 1992
# of absent parents located as a % of total caseload	4.5	10.1	✓		44	43
% of cases in which agency established paternity	1.8	19.4	✓		50	49
FY 1992 paternity performance		39 Nat'l Rate: 48%				34
% of FY 1992 cases needing support order where order was established		25.0				28
% of total caseload in which any collection made	30.6 Nat'l Rate: 14.7	28.6 Nat'l Rate: 18.7%	✓		3	8
Avg. annual collection for cases w/any collection	$2,357 Nat'l Rate: 2,595	$2,464 Nat'l Rate: 2,811		✓	28	29
Amt. of child support collected for each admin. dollar spent	5.29 Nat'l Rate: 2.93	3.26 Nat'l Rate: 3.99		✓	4	25

See Appendix for description of how statistical measures were derived.

Caseload Served by New Jersey Child Support Enforcement Agency



Percent increase in IV-D cases, 1983 to 1992:

	Total	AFDC	Non-AFDC
New Jersey	+81%	+8%	+284%
United States	+202%	+150%	+384%

* National numbers exclude Guam, Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

NEW MEXICO

INVESTMENTS: WHAT RESOURCES GO INTO CHILD SUPPORT

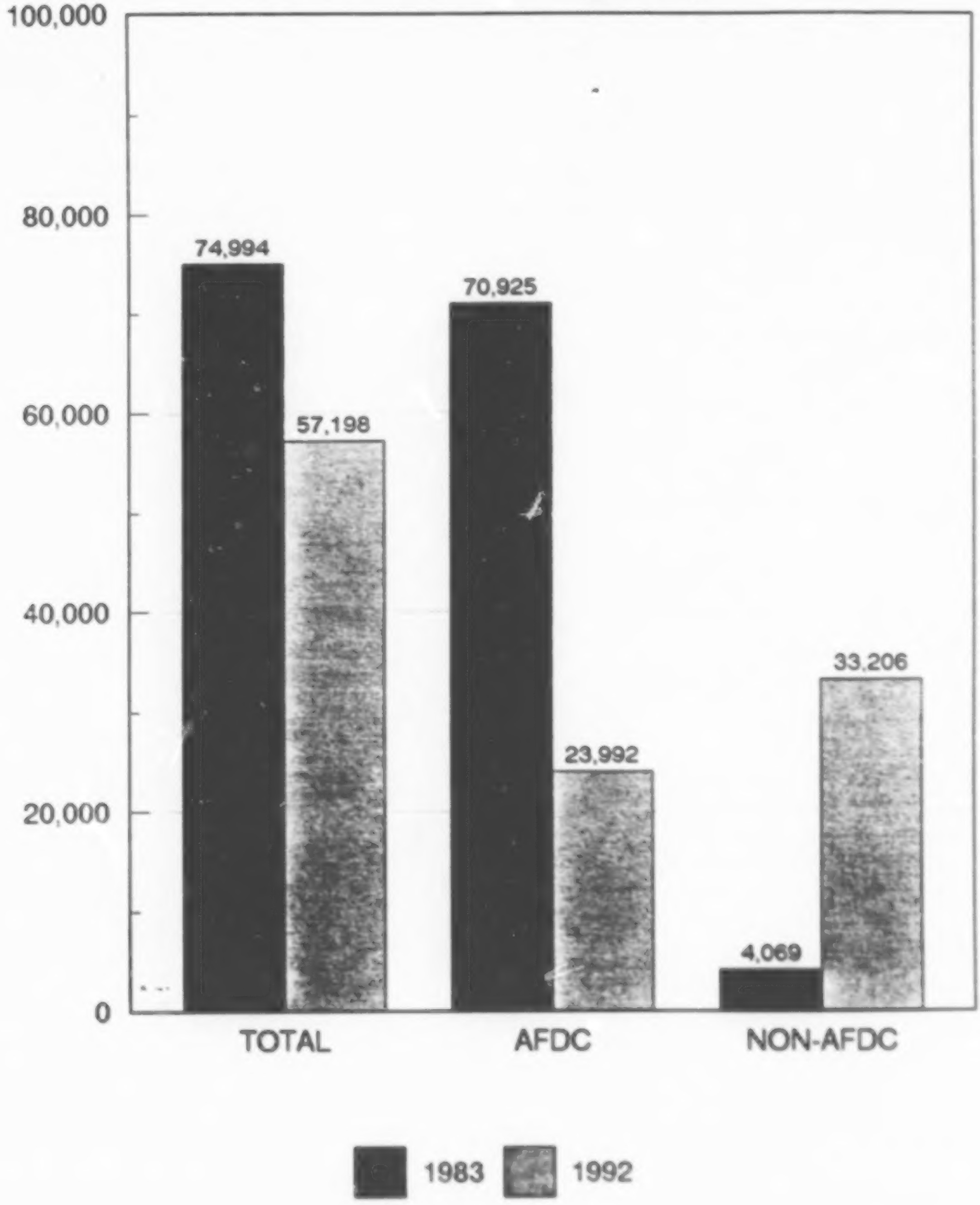
MEASURE	State's National Rank FY 1983	State's National Rank FY 1992
Caseload Per Worker	51	26
Administrative Expenditure Per Case	46	24

OUTCOMES: HOW THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERFORMS FOR CHILDREN

Measure	FY 1983	FY 1992	Rank Improved? FY 83-92	Rank Worsened? FY 83-92	Nat'l Rank FY 1983	Nat'l Rank FY 1992
# of absent parents located as a % of total caseload	11.6	24.7	✓		25	19
% of cases in which agency established paternity	17.9	15.2		✓	32	50
FY 1992 paternity performance		20 Nat'l Rate: 48%				43
% of FY 1992 cases needing support order where order was established		55.5				12
% of total caseload in which any collection made	5.1 Nat'l Rate: 14.7%	17.2 Nat'l Rate: 18.7%	✓		47	36
Avg. annual collection for cases w/any collection	$1,696 Nat'l Rate: 2,595	$1,943 Nat'l Rate: 2,811		✓	41	43
Amt. of child support collected for each admin. dollar spent	1.44 Nat'l Rate: 2.93	2.30 Nat'l Rate: 3.99		✓	45	49

See Appendix for description of how statistical measures were derived.

Caseload Served by New Mexico Child Support Enforcement Agency



Percent increase in IV-D cases, 1983 to 1992:

	Total	AFDC	Non-AFDC
New Mexico	-24%	-66%	+716%
United States	+202%	+150%	+384%

* National numbers exclude Guam, Virgin islands and Puerto Rico.

NORTH CAROLINA

INVESTMENTS: WHAT RESOURCES GO INTO CHILD SUPPORT

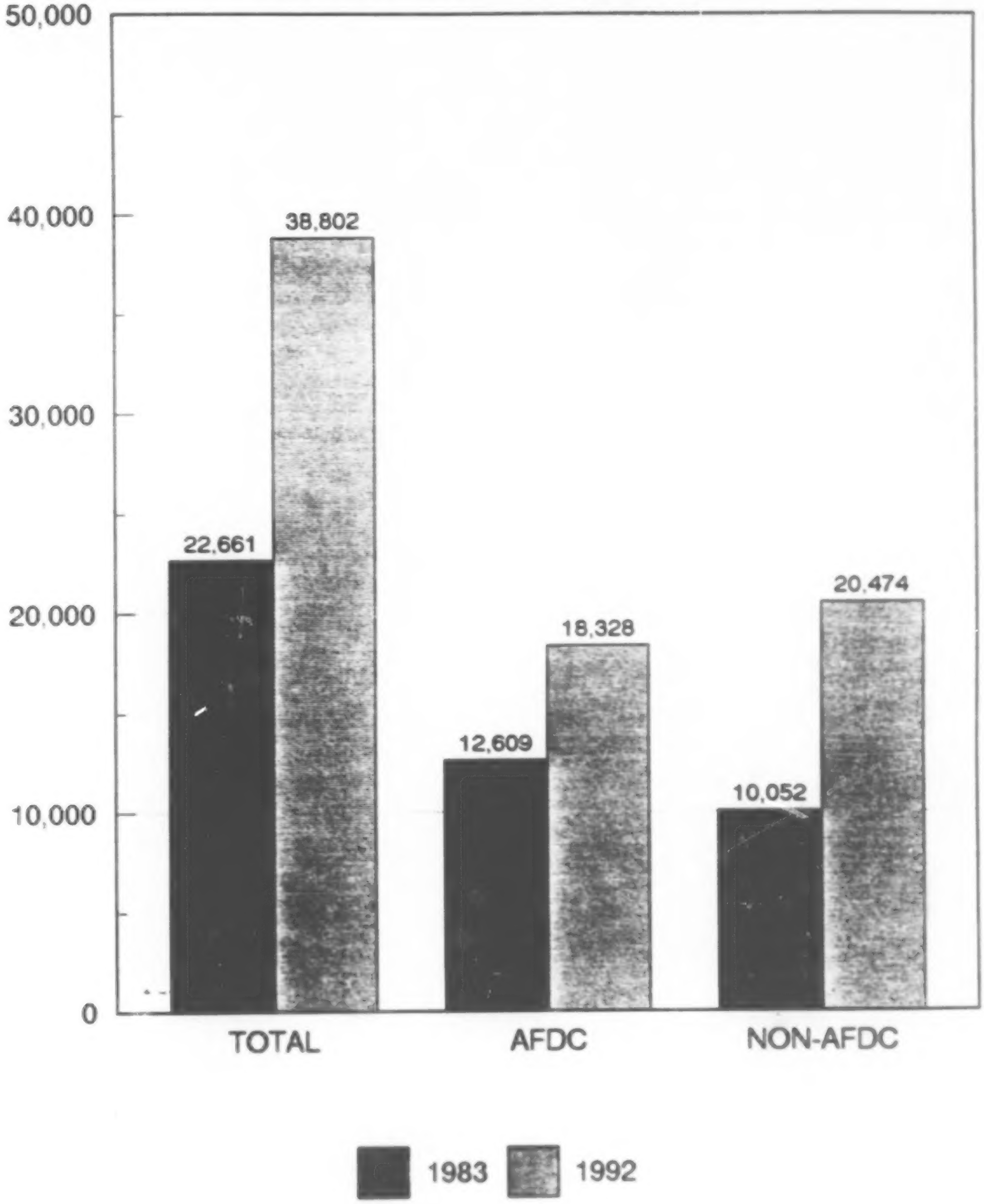
MEASURE	State's National Rank FY 1983	State's National Rank FY 1992
Caseload Per Worker	16	41
Administrative Expenditure Per Case	24	27

OUTCOMES: HOW THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERFORMS FOR CHILDREN

Measure	FY 1983	FY 1992	Rank Improved? FY 83-92	Rank Worsened? FY 83-92	Nat'l. Rank FY 1983	Nat'l. Rank FY 1992
# of absent parents located as a % of total caseload	17.8	26.1		✓	11	17
% of cases in which agency established paternity	42.7	59.7	✓		10	9
FY 1992 paternity performance		50 Nat'l Rate: 48%				22
% of FY 1992 cases needing support order where order was established		53.9				14
% of total caseload in which any collection made	13.1 Nat'l Rate: 14.7%	19.2 Nat'l Rate: 18.7%		✓	24	30
Avg. annual collection for cases w/any collection	$2,413 Nat'l Rate: 2,595	$2,365 Nat'l Rate: 2,811		✓	26	32
Amt. of child support collected for each admin. dollar spent	2.51 Nat'l Rate: 2.93	3.20 Nat'l Rate: 3.99		✓	22	27

See Appendix for description of how statistical measures were derived.

Caseload Served by New Hampshire Child Support Enforcement Agency



Percent increase in IV-D cases, 1983 to 1992:

	Total	AFDC	Non-AFDC
New Hampshire	+71%	+45%	+104%
United States	+282%	+150%	+384%

* National numbers exclude Guam, Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

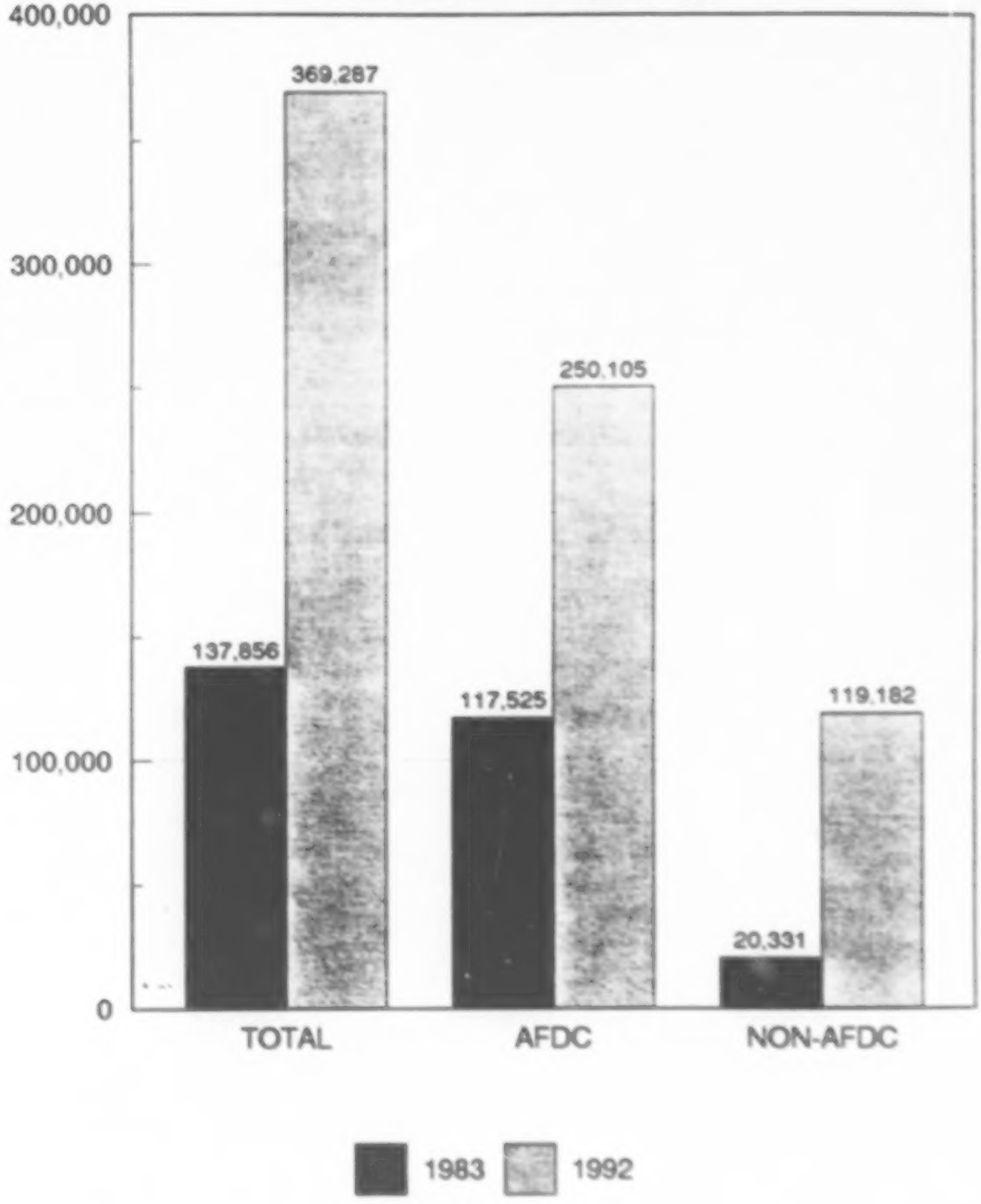
NEW JERSEY

INVESTMENTS: WHAT RESOURCES GO INTO CHILD SUPPORT		
MEASURE	**State's National Rank FY 1983**	**State's National Rank FY 1992**
Caseload Per Worker	11	18
Administrative Expenditure Per Case	17	18

OUTCOMES: HOW THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERFORMS FOR CHILDREN						
Measure	FY 1983	FY 1992	**Rank Improved?** FY 83-92	**Rank Worsened?** FY 83-92	Nat'l Rank FY 1983	Nat'l Rank FY 1992
# of absent parents located as a % of total caseload	8.5	122.5	✓		31	4
% of cases in which agency established paternity	48.8	32.3		✓	7	39
FY 1992 paternity performance		N/A Nat'l Rate: 48%				N/A
% of FY 1992 cases needing support order where order was established		53.0				15
% of total caseload in which any collection made	20.1 Nat'l Rate: 14.7%	20.1 Nat'l Rate: 18.7%		✓	15	25
Avg. annual collection for cases w/any collection	$3,189 Nat'l Rate: 2,595	$3,255 Nat'l Rate: 2,811	UNCHANGED	UNCHANGED	8	8
Amt. of child support collected for each admin. dollar spent	3.97 Nat'l Rate: 2.93	4.02 Nat'l Rate: 3.99		✓	7	15

See Appendix for description of how statistical measures were derived.

Caseload Served by North Carolina Child Support Enforcement Agency



Percent increase in IV-D cases, 1983 to 1992

	Total	AFDC	Non-AFDC
North Carolina	+168%	+113%	+486%
United States*	+207%	+160%	+384%

* National numbers exclude Guam, Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico

NEW YORK

INVESTMENTS: WHAT RESOURCES GO INTO CHILD SUPPORT

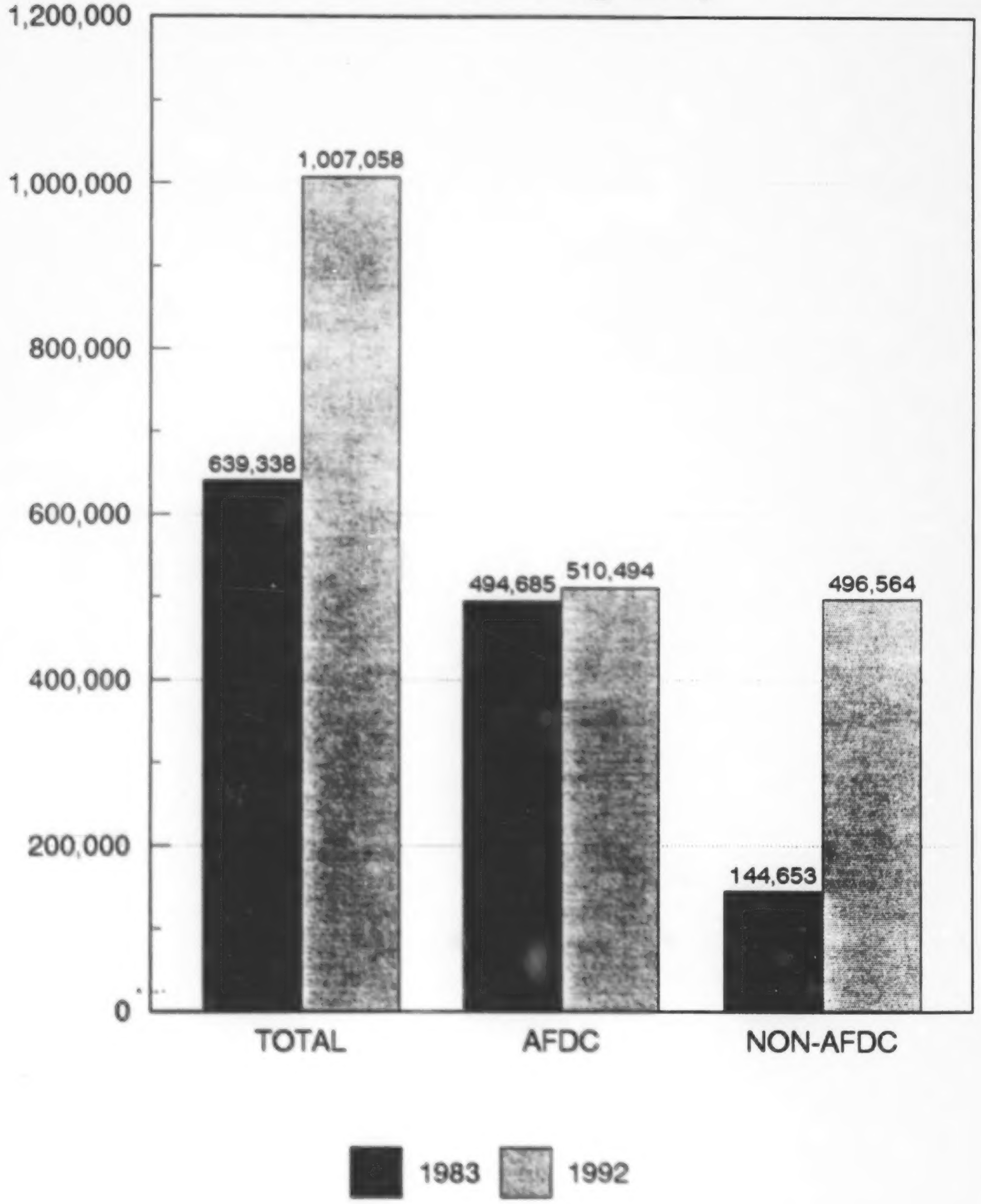
MEASURE	State's National Rank FY 1983	State's National Rank FY 1992
Caseload Per Worker	21	28
Administrative Expenditure Per Case	13	21

OUTCOMES: HOW THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERFORMS FOR CHILDREN

Measure	FY 1983	FY 1992	Rank Improved? FY 83-92	Rank Worsened? FY 83-92	Nat'l Rank FY 1983	Nat'l Rank FY 1992
# of absent parents located as a % of total caseload	7.9	13.0		✓	32	40
% of cases in which agency established paternity	24.5	34.5		✓	23	36
FY 1992 paternity performance		45 Nat'l Rate: 48%				26
% of FY 1992 cases needing support order where order was established		20.6				32
% of total caseload in which any collection made	15.4 Nat'l Rate: 14.7%	17.7 Nat'l Rate: 18.7%		✓	22	32
Avg. annual collection for cases w/any collection	$2,496 Nat'l Rate: 2,595	$2,733 Nat'l Rate: 2,811	✓		24	23
Amt. of child support collected for each admin. dollar spent	2.02 Nat'l Rate: 2.93	3.22 Nat'l Rate: 3.99	✓		31	26

See Appendix for description of how statistical measures were derived.

Caseload Served by New York Child Support Enforcement Agency



Percent increase in IV-D cases, 1983 to 1992:

	Total	AFDC	Non-AFDC
New York	+58%	+3%	+243%
United States	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* National numbers exclude Guam, Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

NORTH DAKOTA

INVESTMENTS: WHAT RESOURCES GO INTO CHILD SUPPORT

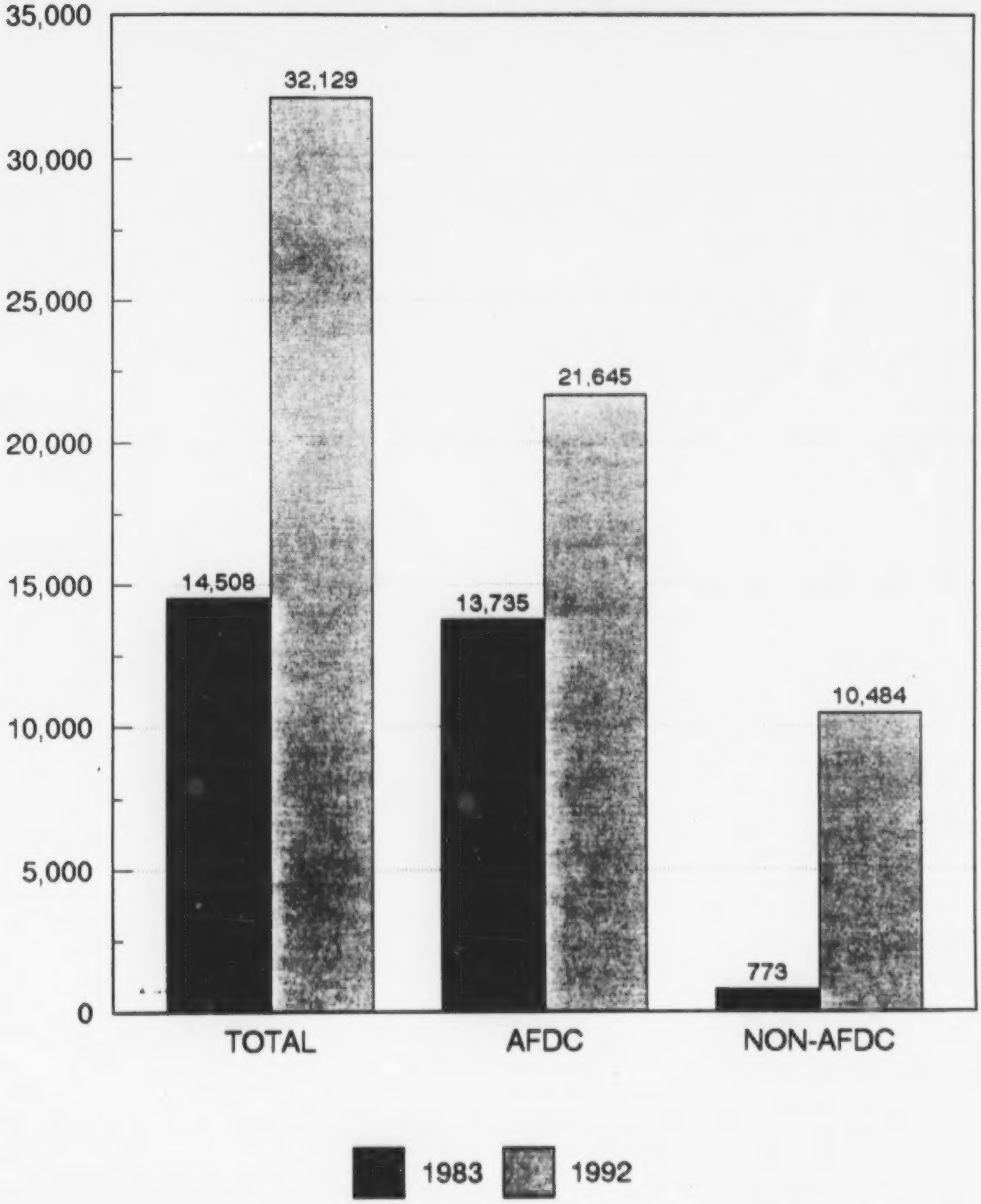
MEASURE	State's National Rank FY 1983	State's National Rank FY 1992
Caseload Per Worker	31	40
Administrative Expenditure Per Case	26	36

OUTCOMES: HOW THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERFORMS FOR CHILDREN

Measure	FY 1983	FY 1992	Rank Improved? FY 83-92	Rank Worsened? FY 83-92	Nat'l Rank FY 1983	Nat'l Rank FY 1992
# of absent parents located as a % of total caseload	9.5	16.2		✓	27	32
% of cases in which agency established paternity	33.1	74.1	✓		15	6
FY 1992 paternity performance		61 Nat'l Rate: 48%				12
% of FY 1992 cases needing support order where order was established		20.4				33
% of total caseload in which any collection made	9.4 Nat'l Rate: 14.7%	21.0 Nat'l Rate: 18.7%	✓		33	22
Avg. annual collection for cases w/any collection	$2,812 Nat'l Rate: 2,595	$2,315 Nat'l Rate: 2,811		✓	15	35
Amt. of child support collected for each admin. dollar spent	2.19 Nat'l Rate: 2.93	3.93 Nat'l Rate: 3.99	✓		27	17

See Appendix for description of how statistical measures were derived.

Caseload Served by North Dakota Child Support Enforcement Agency



Percent increase in IV-D cases, 1983 to 1992:

	Total	AFDC	Non-AFDC
North Dakota	+121%	+58%	+1256%
United States	+202%	+150%	+384%

* National numbers exclude Guam, Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

OHIO

INVESTMENTS: WHAT RESOURCES GO INTO CHILD SUPPORT

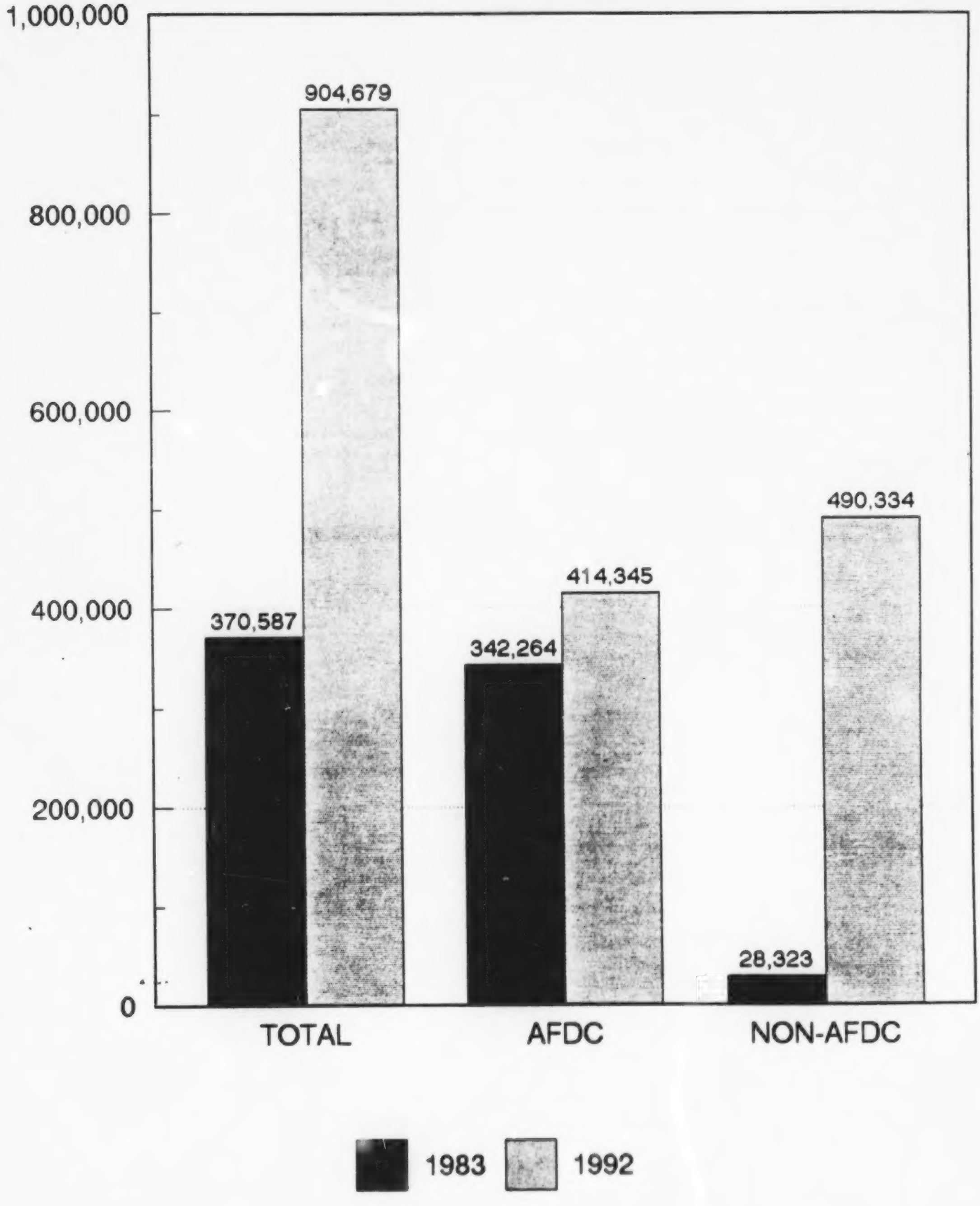
MEASURE	State's National Rank FY 1983	State's National Rank FY 1992
Caseload Per Worker	38	15
Administrative Expenditure Per Case	40	31

OUTCOMES: HOW THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERFORMS FOR CHILDREN

Measure	FY 1983	FY 1992	Rank Improved? FY 83-92	Rank Worsened? FY 83-92	Nat'l Rank FY 1983	Nat'l Rank FY 1992
# of absent parents located as a % of total caseload	6.4	13.2	✓		40	39
% of cases in which agency established paternity	25.0	46.6	✓		22	18
FY 1992 paternity performance		44 Nat'l Rate: 48%				27
% of FY 1992 cases needing support order where order was established		33.4				25
% of total caseload in which any collection made	8.3 Nat'l Rate: 14.7%	20.4 Nat'l Rate: 18.7%	✓		35	23
Avg. annual collection for cases w/any collection	$1,602 Nat'l Rate: 2,595	$3,601 Nat'l Rate: 2,811	✓		44	5
Amt. of child support collected for each admin. dollar spent	1.76 Nat'l Rate: 2.93	5.35 Nat'l Rate: 3.99	✓		40	6

See Appendix for description of how statistical measures were derived.

Caseload Served by Ohio Child Support Enforcement Agency



Percent increase in IV-D cases, 1983 to 1992:

	Total	AFDC	Non-AFDC
Ohio	+144%	+21%	+1631%
United States	+202%	+150%	+384%

* National numbers exclude Guam, Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

OKLAHOMA

INVESTMENTS: WHAT RESOURCES GO INTO CHILD SUPPORT

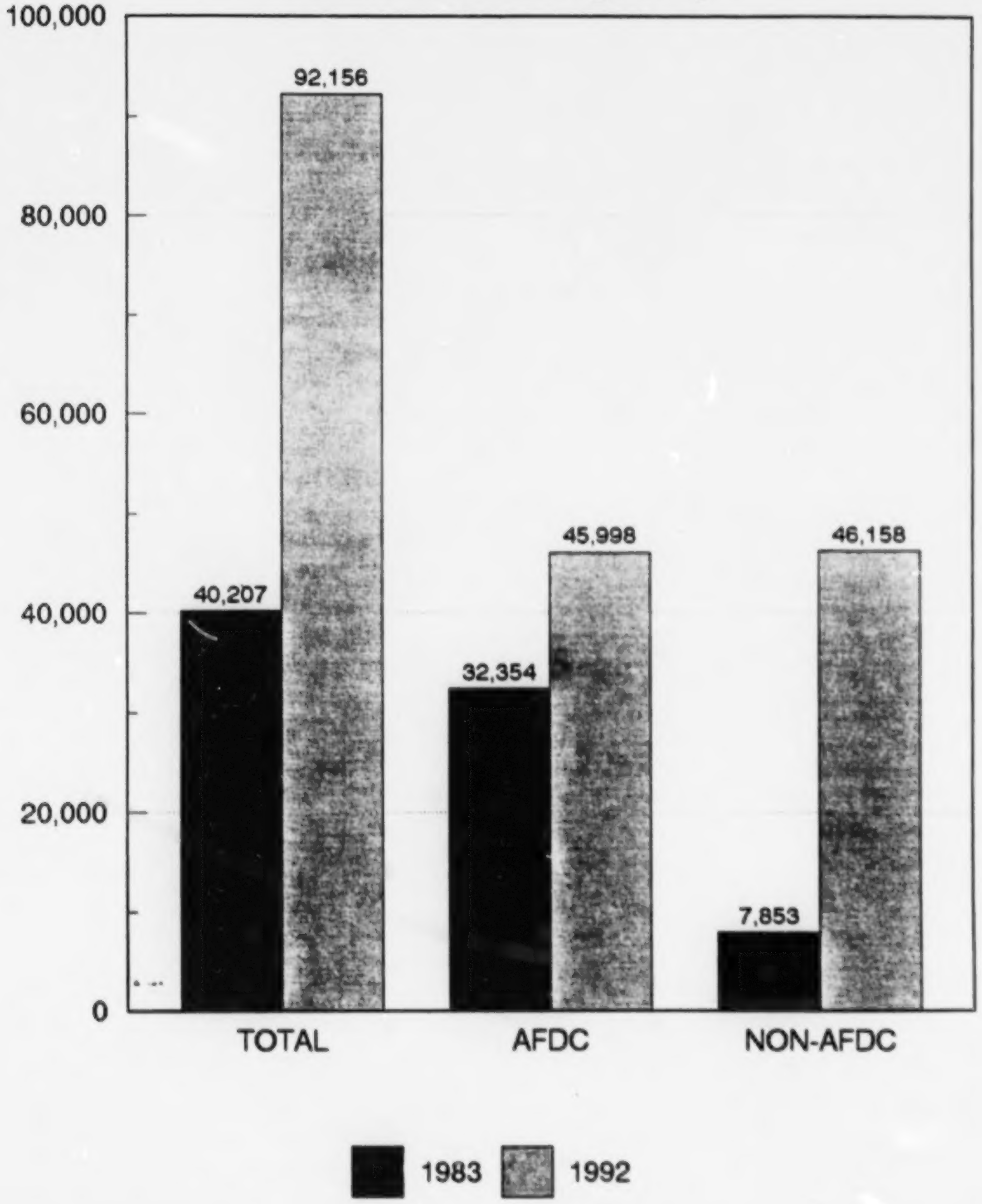
MEASURE	State's National Rank FY 1983	State's National Rank FY 1992
Caseload Per Worker	18	11
Administrative Expenditure Per Case	9	12

OUTCOMES: HOW THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERFORMS FOR CHILDREN

Measure	FY 1983	FY 1992	Rank Improved? FY 83-92	Rank Worsened? FY 83-92	Nat'l Rank FY 1983	Nat'l Rank FY 1992
# of absent parents located as a % of total caseload	57.2	36.5		✓	2	14
% of cases in which agency established paternity	20.9	21.0		✓	26	48
FY 1992 paternity performance		3 Nat'l Rate: 48%				48
% of FY 1992 cases needing support order where order was established		21.6				31
% of total caseload in which any collection made	9.3 Nat'l Rate: 14.7%	14.9 Nat'l Rate: 18.7%		✓	34	41
Avg. annual collection for cases w/any collection	$1,963 Nat'l Rate: 2,595	$3,393 Nat'l Rate: 2,811	✓		37	6
Amt. of child support collected for each admin. dollar spent	.86 Nat'l Rate: 2.93	2.69 Nat'l Rate: 3.99	✓		50	43

See Appendix for description of how statistical measures were derived.

Caseload Served by Oklahoma Child Support Enforcement Agency



Percent increase in IV-D cases, 1983 to 1992:

	Total	AFDC	Non-AFDC
Oklahoma	+129%	+42%	+488%
United States	+202%	+150%	+384%

* National numbers exclude Guam, Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

OREGON

INVESTMENTS:
WHAT RESOURCES GO INTO CHILD SUPPORT

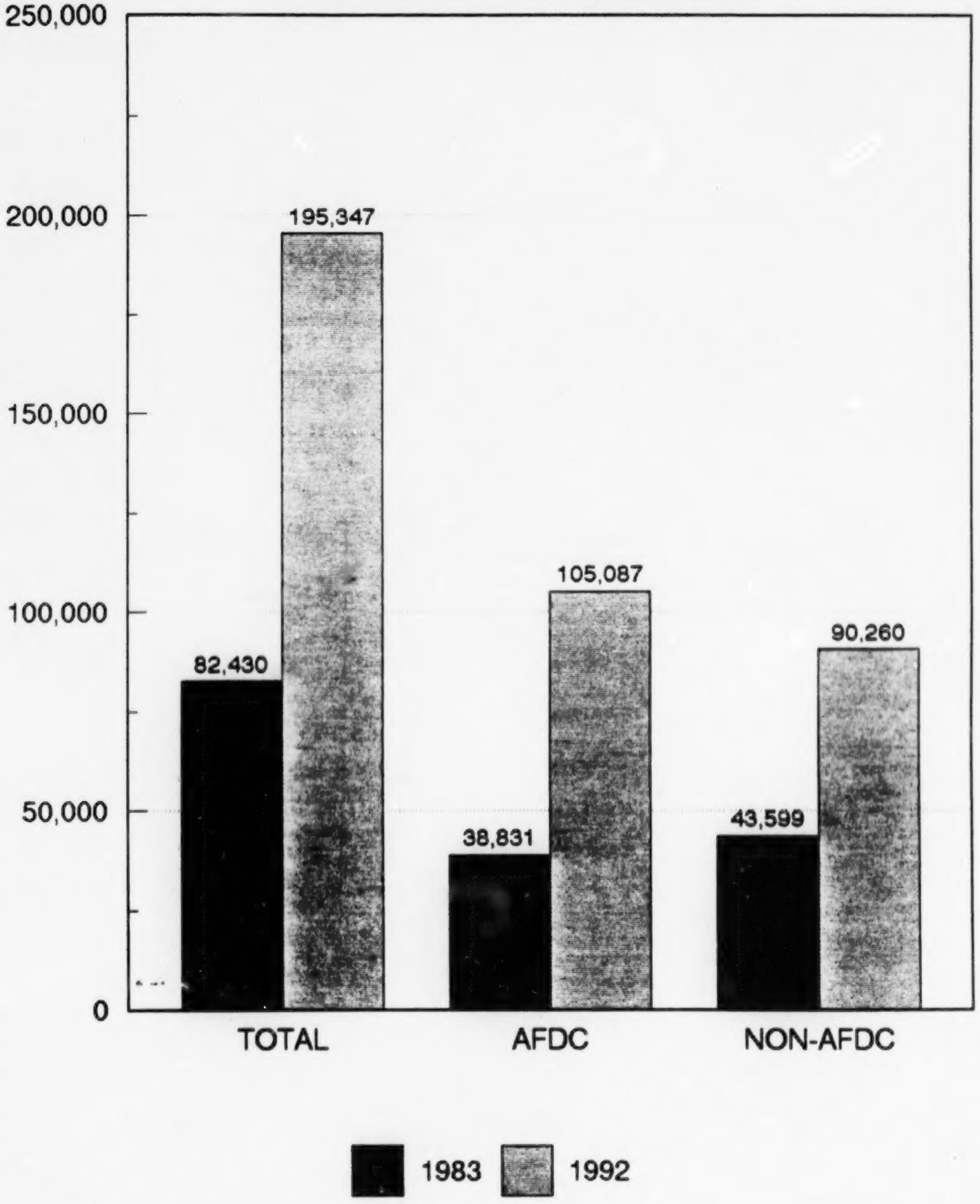
MEASURE	State's National Rank FY 1983	State's National Rank FY 1992
Caseload Per Worker	20	45
Administrative Expenditure Per Case	14	42

OUTCOMES:
HOW THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERFORMS FOR CHILDREN

Measure	FY 1983	FY 1992	Rank Improved? FY 83-92	Rank Worsened? FY 83-92	Nat'l Rank FY 1983	Nat'l Rank FY 1992
# of absent parents located as a % of total caseload	27.9	23.0		✓	5	21
% of cases in which agency established paternity	33.5	43.6		✓	14	25
FY 1992 - paternity performance		42 Nat'l Rate: 48%				29
% of FY 1992 cases needing support order where order was established		34.1				24
% of total caseload in which any collection made	24.6 Nat'l Rate: 14.7%	17.7 Nat'l Rate: 18.7%		✓	9	32
Avg. annual collection for cases w/any collection	$2,643 Nat'l Rate: 2,595	$3,111 Nat'l Rate: 2,811		✓	18	11
Amt. of child support collected for each admin. dollar spent	3.45 Nat'l Rate: 2.93	5.10 Nat'l Rate: 3.99	✓		10	7

See Appendix for description of how statistical measures were derived.

Caseload Served by Oregon Child Support Enforcement Agency



Percent increase in IV-D cases, 1983 to 1992:

	Total	AFDC	Non-AFDC
Oregon	+137%	+171%	+107%
United States	+202%	+150%	+384%

* National numbers exclude Guam, Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

PENNSYLVANIA

INVESTMENTS: WHAT RESOURCES GO INTO CHILD SUPPORT

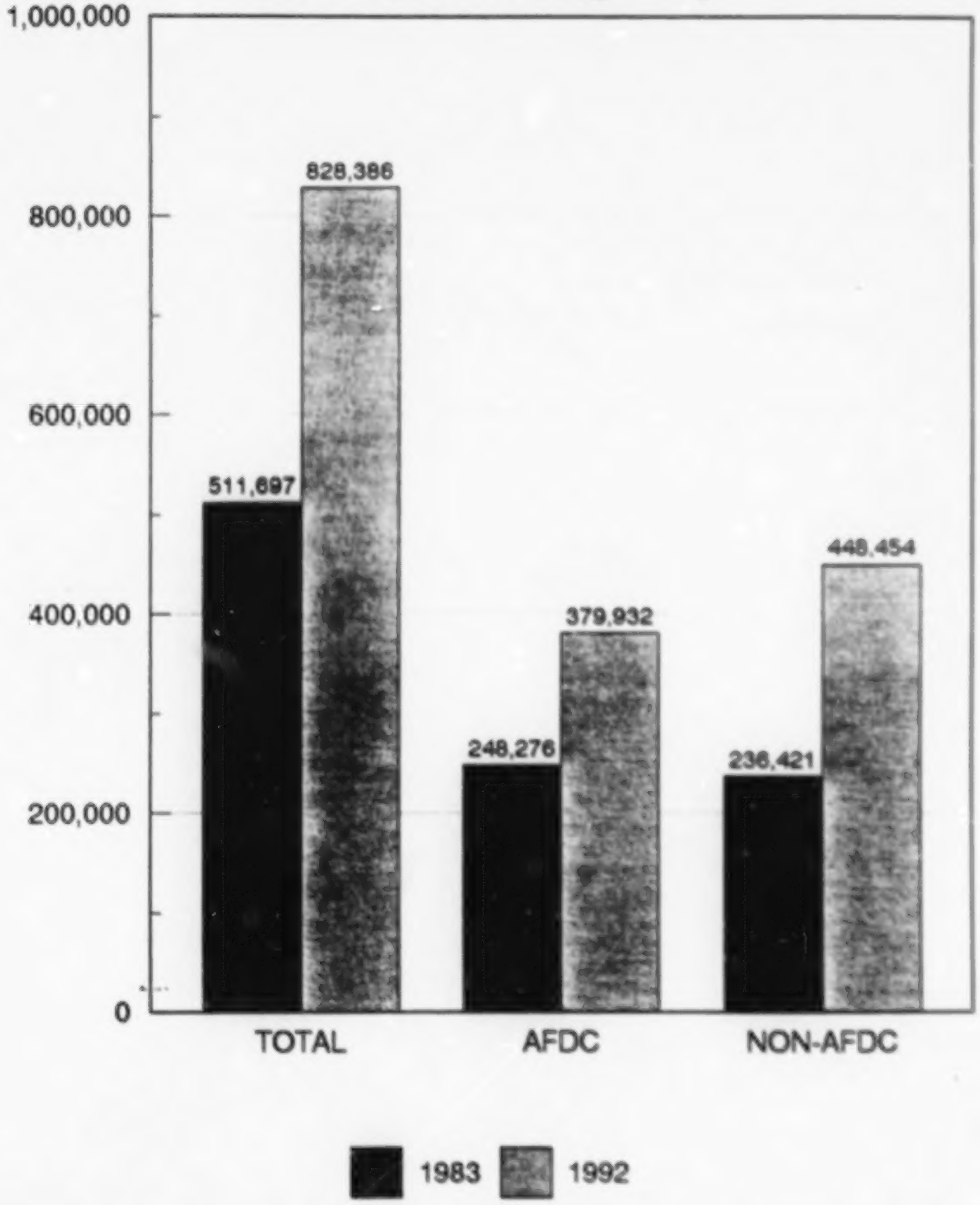
MEASURE	State's National Rank FY 1983	State's National Rank FY 1992
Caseload Per Worker	35	37
Administrative Expenditure Per Case	29	44

OUTCOMES: HOW THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERFORMS FOR CHILDREN

Measure	FY 1983	FY 1992	Rank Improved? FY 83-92	Rank Worsened? FY 83-92	Nat'l Rank FY 1983	Nat'l Rank FY 1992
# of absent parents located as a % of total caseload	3.9	6.1		✓	47	49
% of cases in which agency established paternity	37.4	47.2		✓	11	17
FY 1992 paternity performance		72 Nat'l Rate: 48%				6
% of FY 1992 cases needing support order where order was established		159.1				2
% of total caseload in which any collection made	24.9 Nat'l Rate: 14.7%	30.6 Nat'l Rate: 18.7%	✓		7	6
Avg. annual collection for cases w/any collection	$3,158 Nat'l Rate: 2,595	$3,057 Nat'l Rate: 2,811		✓	10	15
Amt. of child support collected for each admin. dollar spent	6.65 Nat'l Rate: 2.93	9.27 Nat'l Rate: 3.99	UNCHANGED	UNCHANGED	1	1

See Appendix for description of how statistical measures were derived.

Caseload Served by Pennsylvania Child Support Enforcement Agency



Percent increase in IV-D cases, 1983 to 1992:

	Total	AFDC	Non-AFDC
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* National numbers exclude Guam, Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

RHODE ISLAND

INVESTMENTS: WHAT RESOURCES GO INTO CHILD SUPPORT

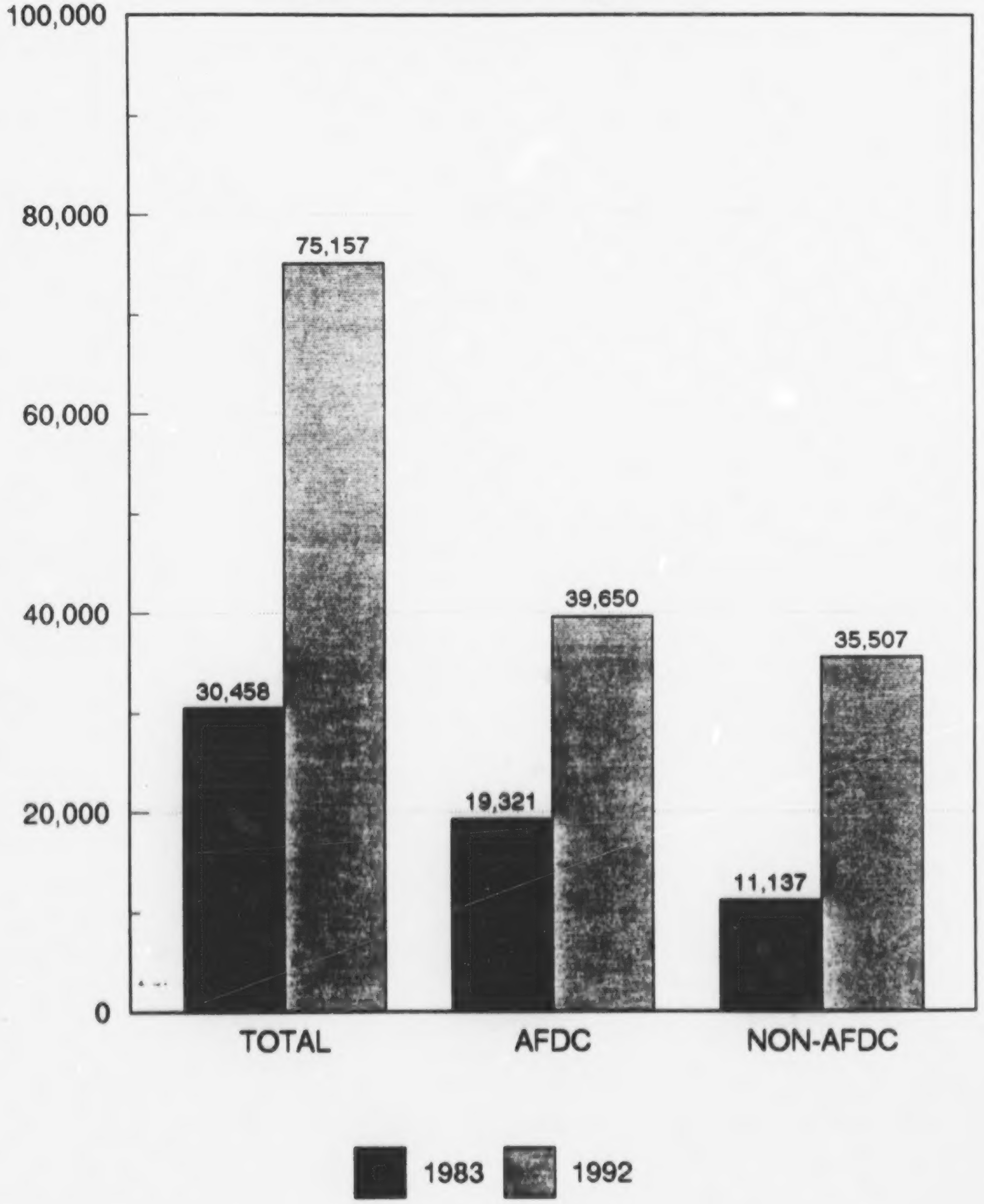
MEASURE	State's National Rank FY 1983	State's National Rank FY 1992
Caseload Per Worker	40	47
Administrative Expenditure Per Case	35	25

OUTCOMES: HOW THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERFORMS FOR CHILDREN

Measure	FY 1983	FY 1992	Rank Improved? FY 83-92	Rank Worsened? FY 83-92	Nat'l Rank FY 1983	Nat'l Rank FY 1992
# of absent parents located as a % of total caseload	9.3	17.9	✓		28	27
% of cases in which agency established paternity	20.2	35.0		✓	28	34
FY 1992 paternity performance		39 Nat'l Rate: 48%				34
% of FY 1992 cases needing support order where order was established		19.9				36
% of total caseload in which any collection made	12.6 Nat'l Rate: 14.7%	8.6 Nat'l Rate: 18.7%		✓	25	51
Avg. annual collection for cases w/any collection	$2,634 Nat'l Rate: 2,595	$3,838 Nat'l Rate: 2,811	✓		19	3
Amt. of child support collected for each admin. dollar spent	3.36 Nat'l Rate: 2.93	2.31 Nat'l Rate: 3.99		✓	11	48

See Appendix for description of how statistical measures were derived.

Caseload Served by Rhode Island Child Support Enforcement Agency



Percent increase in IV-D cases, 1983 to 1992:

	Total	AFDC	Non-AFDC
Rhode Island	+147%	+105%	+219%
United States	+202%	+150%	+384%

* National numbers exclude Guam, Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

SOUTH CAROLINA

INVESTMENTS: WHAT RESOURCES GO INTO CHILD SUPPORT

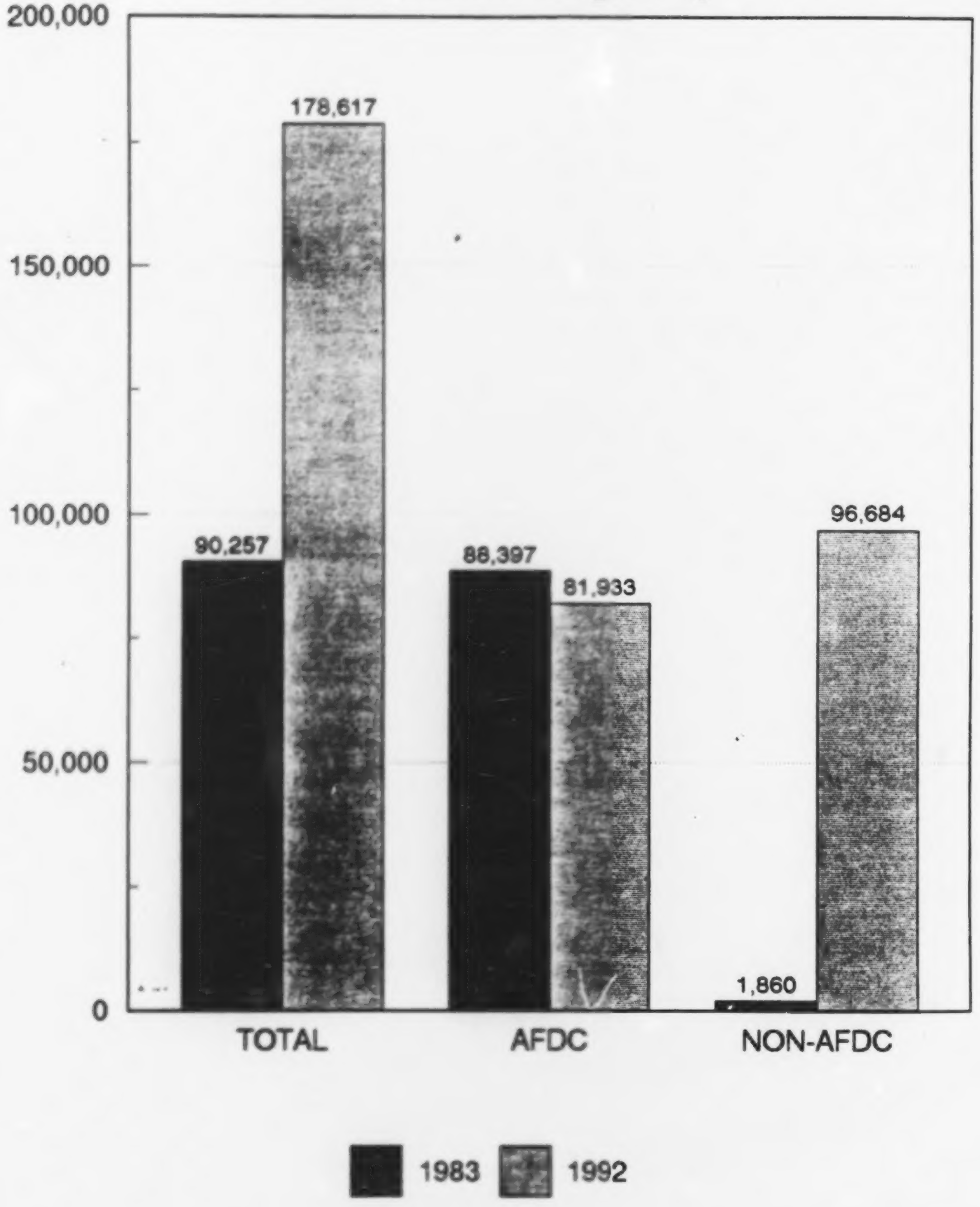
MEASURE	State's National Rank FY 1983	State's National Rank FY 1992
Caseload Per Worker	49	49
Administrative Expenditure Per Case	51	43

OUTCOMES: HOW THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERFORMS FOR CHILDREN

Measure	FY 1983	FY 1992	Rank Improved? FY 83-92	Rank Worsened? FY 83-92	Nat'l Rank FY 1983	Nat'l Rank FY 1992
# of absent parents located as a % of total caseload	16.7	17.9		✓	17	27
% of cases in which agency established paternity	19.9	35.0		✓	29	34
FY 1992 paternity performance		39 Nat'l Rate: 48%				34
% of FY 1992 cases needing support order where order was established		16.6				37
% of total caseload in which any collection made	6.0 Nat'l Rate: 14.7%	24.1 Nat'l Rate: 18.7%	✓		41	14
Avg. annual collection for cases w/any collection	$1,953 Nat'l Rate: 2,595	$1,595 Nat'l Rate: 2,811		✓	38	51
Amt. of child support collected for each admin. dollar spent	2.58 Nat'l Rate: 2.93	3.59 Nat'l Rate: 3.99		✓	20	22

See Appendix for description of how statistical measures were derived.

Caseload Served by South Carolina Child Support Enforcement Agency



Percent increase in IV-D cases, 1983 to 1992:

	Total	AFDC	Non-AFDC
South Carolina	+98%	-7%	+5098%
United States	+202%	+150%	+384%

National numbers exclude Guam, Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

SOUTH DAKOTA

INVESTMENTS: WHAT RESOURCES GO INTO CHILD SUPPORT

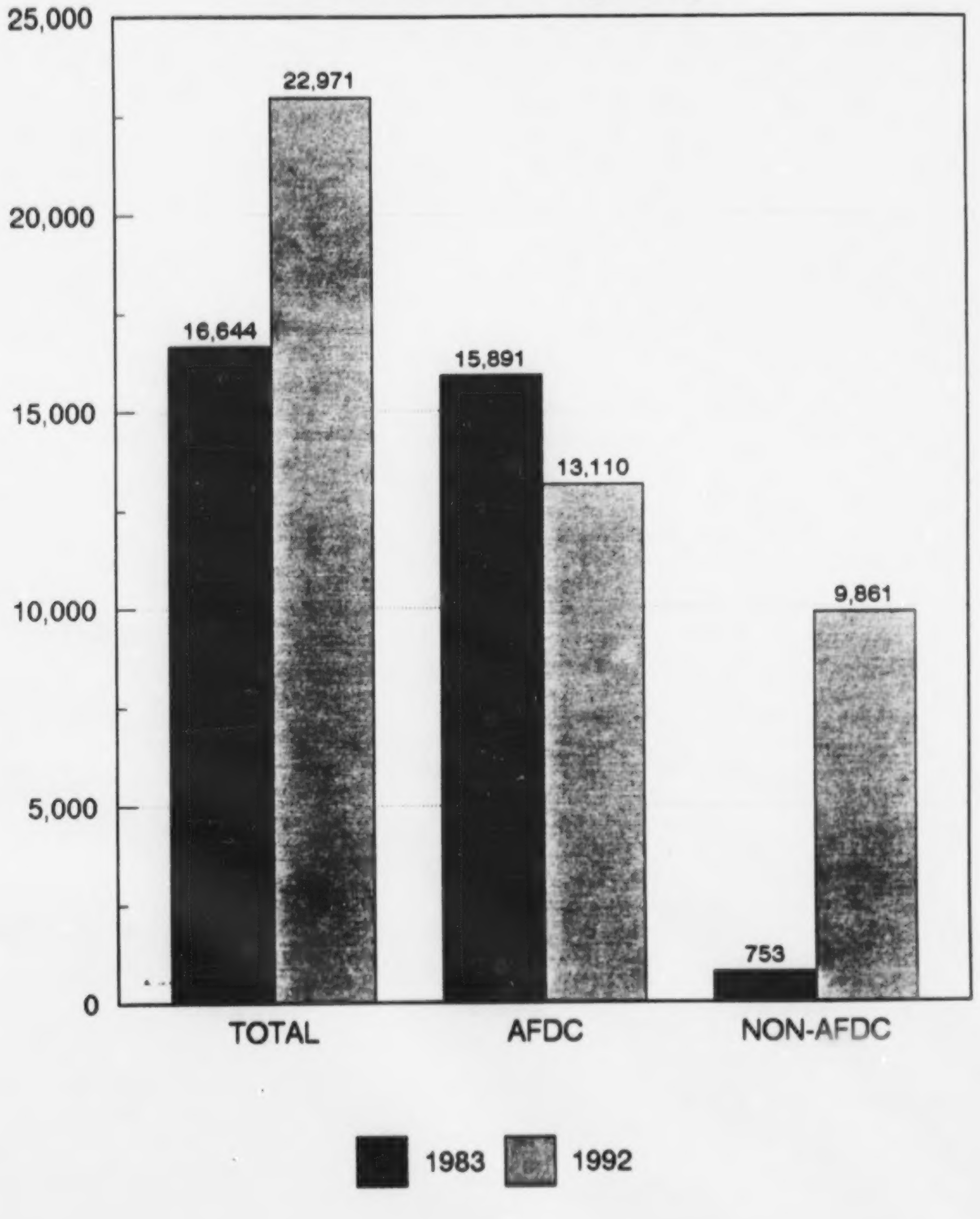
MEASURE	State's National Rank FY 1983	State's National Rank FY 1992
Caseload Per Worker	34	28
Administrative Expenditure Per Case	32	25

OUTCOMES: HOW THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERFORMS FOR CHILDREN

Measure	FY 1983	FY 1992	Rank Improved? FY 83-92	Rank Worsened? FY 83-92	Nat'l Rank FY 1983	Nat'l Rank FY 1992
# of absent parents located as a % of total caseload	15.3	51.1	✓		19	9
% of cases in which agency established paternity	8.5	33.7	✓		44	37
FY 1992 paternity performance		60 Nat'l Rate: 48%				13
% of FY 1992 cases needing support order where order was established		72.4				7
% of total caseload in which any collection made	10.4 Nat'l Rate: 14.7%	28.2 Nat'l Rate: 18.7%	✓		31	9
Avg. annual collection for cases w/any collection	$2,311 Nat'l Rate: 2,595	$2,449 Nat'l Rate: 2,811	UNCHANGED	UNCHANGED	30	30
Amt. of child support collected for each admin. dollar spent	2.38 Nat'l Rate: 2.93	4.82 Nat'l Rate: 3.99	✓		26	10

See Appendix for description of how statistical measures were derived.

Caseload Served by South Dakota Child Support Enforcement Agency



Percent increase in IV-D cases, 1983 to 1992:

	Total	AFDC	Non-AFDC
South Dakota	+38%	-18%	+1210%
United States	+202%	+160%	+384%

* National numbers exclude Guam, Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

TENNESSEE

INVESTMENTS: WHAT RESOURCES GO INTO CHILD SUPPORT

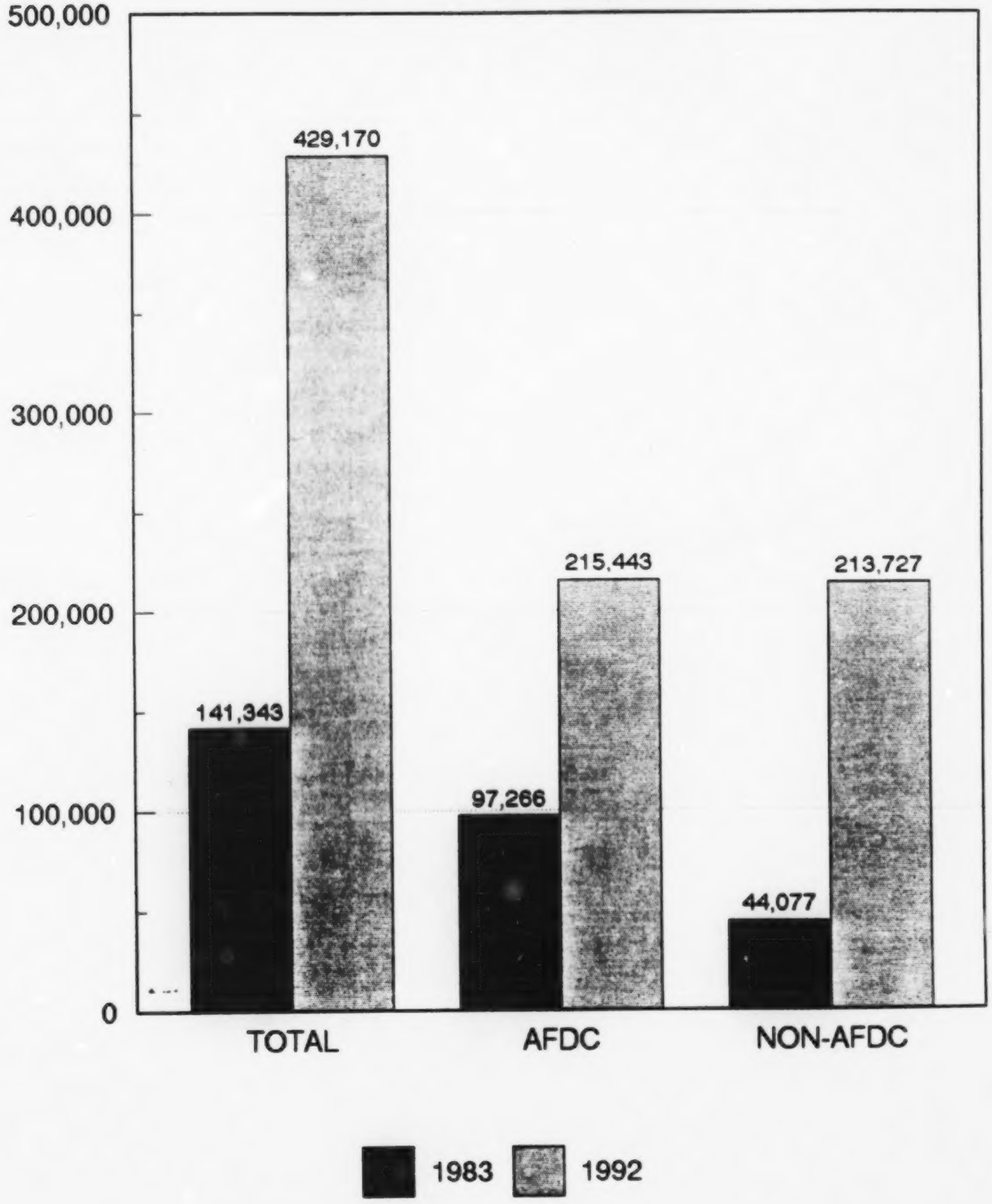
MEASURE	State's National Rank FY 1983	State's National Rank FY 1992
Caseload Per Worker	41	50
Administrative Expenditure Per Case	42	50

OUTCOMES: HOW THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERFORMS FOR CHILDREN

Measure	FY 1983	FY 1992	Rank Improved? FY 83-92	Rank Worsened? FY 83-92	Nat'l Rank FY 1983	Nat'l Rank FY 1992
# of absent parents located as a % of total caseload	6.9	45.2	✓		38	11
% of cases in which agency established paternity	45.7	45.4		✓	9	21
FY 1992 - paternity performance		N/A Nat'l Rate: 48%				N/A
% of FY 1992 cases needing support order where order was established		43.7				19
% of total caseload in which any collection made	12.0 Nat'l Rate: 14.7%	11.9 Nat'l Rate: 18.7%		✓	28	46
Avg. annual collection for cases w/any collection	$1,589 Nat'l Rate: 2,595	$1,658 Nat'l Rate: 2,811		✓	45	48
Amt. of child support collected for each admin. dollar spent	2.71 Nat'l Rate: 2.93	3.87 Nat'l Rate: 3.99		✓	17	19

See Appendix for description of how statistical measures were derived.

Caseload Served by Tennessee Child Support Enforcement Agency



Percent increase in IV-D cases, 1983 to 1992:

	Total	AFDC	Non-AFDC
Tennessee	+204%	+121%	+385%
United States	+202%	+150%	+384%

* National numbers exclude Guam, Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

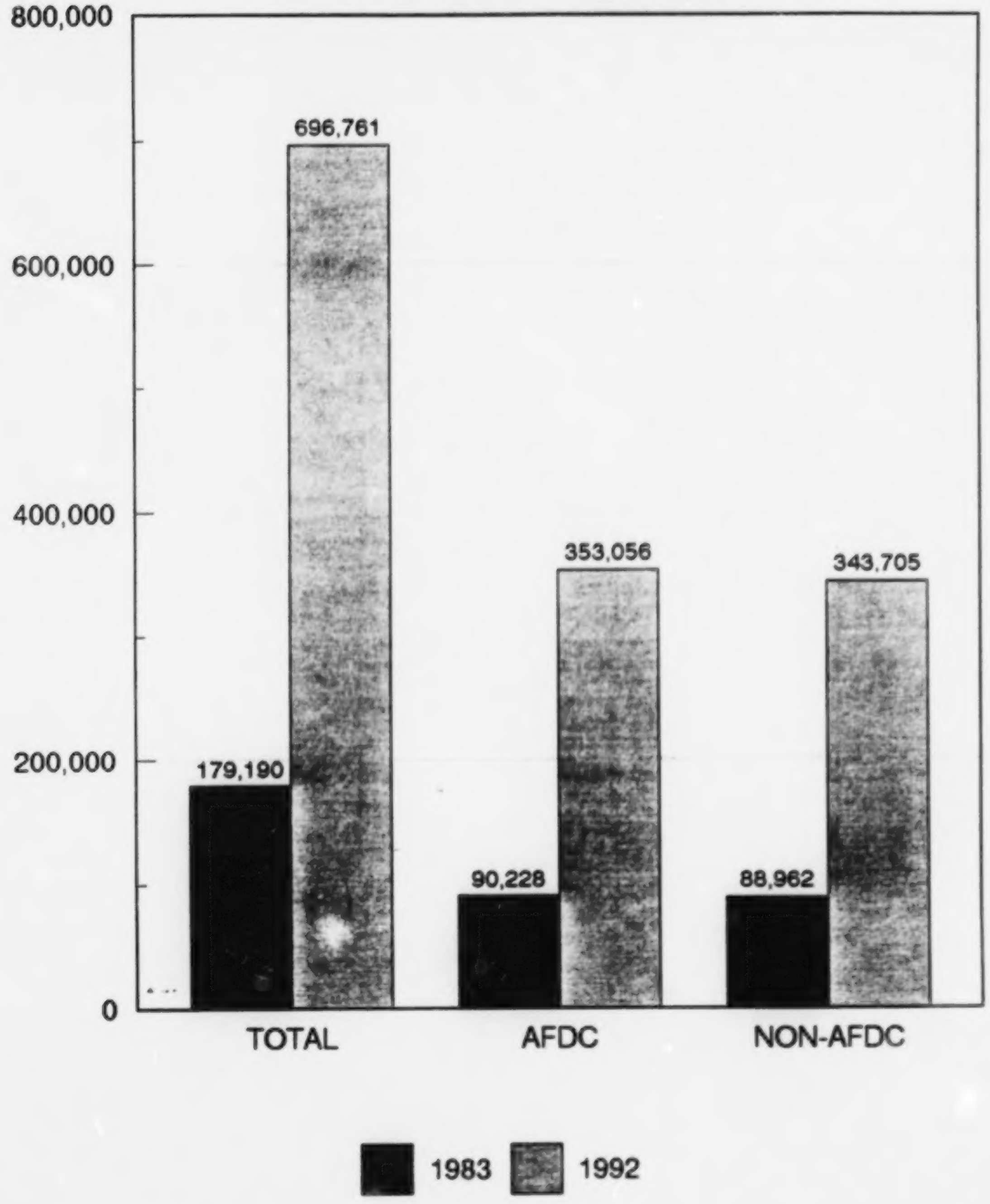
TEXAS

INVESTMENTS: WHAT RESOURCES GO INTO CHILD SUPPORT		
MEASURE	**State's National Rank FY 1983**	**State's National Rank FY 1992**
Caseload Per Worker	39	30
Administrative Expenditure Per Case	28	27

OUTCOMES: HOW THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERFORMS FOR CHILDREN						
Measure	FY 1983	FY 1992	Rank Improved? FY 83-92	Rank Worsened? FY 83-92	Nat'l Rank FY 1983	Nat'l Rank FY 1992
# of absent parents located as a % of total caseload	2.3	43.1	✓		50	12
% of cases in which agency established paternity	2.5	44.0	✓		49	24
FY 1992 paternity performance		28 Nat'l Rate: 48%				41
% of FY 1992 cases needing support order where order was established		13.2				40
% of total caseload in which any collection made	4.6 Nat'l Rate: 14.7%	12.7 Nat'l Rate: 18.7%	✓		49	45
Avg. annual collection for cases w/any collection	$3,036 Nat'l Rate: 2,595	$2,827 Nat'l Rate: 2,811		✓	13	20
Amt. of child support collected for each admin. dollar spent	1.19 Nat'l Rate: 2.93	2.53 Nat'l Rate: 3.99	✓		48	45

See Appendix for description of how statistical measures were derived.

Caseload Served by Texas Child Support Enforcement Agency



Percent increase in IV-D cases, 1983 to 1992:

	Total	AFDC	Non-AFDC
Texas	+289%	+291%	+286%
United States	+202%	+150%	+384%

* National numbers exclude Guam, Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

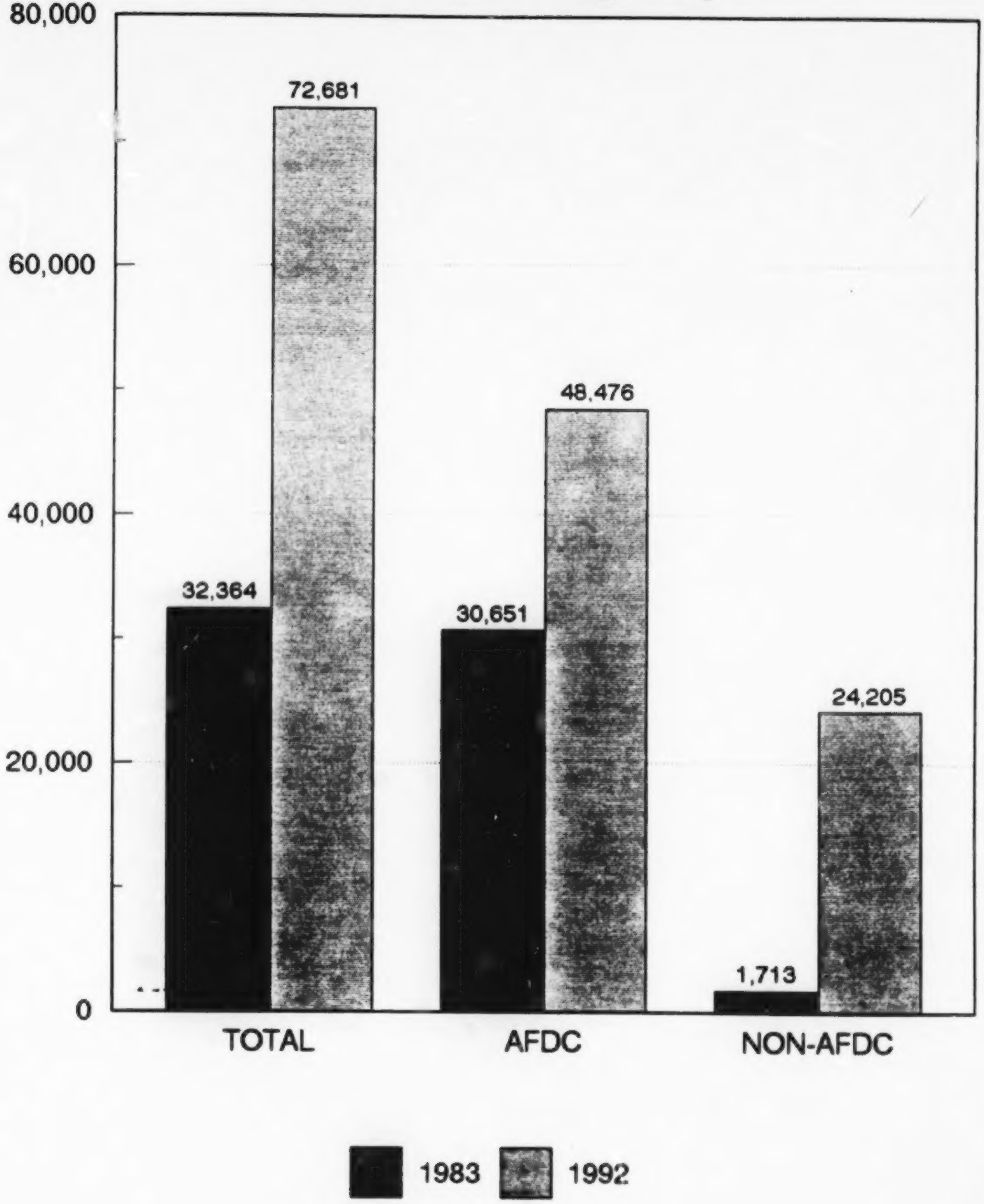
UTAH

INVESTMENTS: WHAT RESOURCES GO INTO CHILD SUPPORT		
MEASURE	**State's National Rank FY 1983**	**State's National Rank FY 1992**
Caseload Per Worker	2	8
Administrative Expenditure Per Case	3	5

OUTCOMES: HOW THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERFORMS FOR CHILDREN						
Measure	FY 1983	FY 1992	**Rank Improved?** FY 83-92	**Rank Worsened?** FY 83-92	Nat'l Rank FY 1983	Nat'l Rank FY 1992
# of absent parents located as a % of total caseload	60.2	25.1		✓	1	18
% of cases in which agency established paternity	51.9	56.9		✓	5	12
FY 1992 paternity performance		57 Nat'l Rate: 48%				14
% of FY 1992 cases needing support order where order was established		72.0				9
% of total caseload in which any collection made	18.7 Nat'l Rate: 14.7	22.7 Nat'l Rate: 18.7%	✓		20	18
Avg. annual collection for cases w/any collection	$3,168 Nat'l Rate: 2,595	$3,184 Nat'l Rate: 2,811		✓	9	10
Amt. of child support collected for each admin. dollar spent	2.00 Nat'l Rate: 2.93	3.08 Nat'l Rate: 3.99	✓		32	30

See Appendix for description of how statistical measures were derived.

Caseload Served by Utah Child Support Enforcement Agency



Percent increase in IV-D cases, 1983 to 1992:

	Total	AFDC	Non-AFDC
Utah	+125%	+58%	+1313%
United States	+202%	+150%	+384%

* National numbers exclude Guam, Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

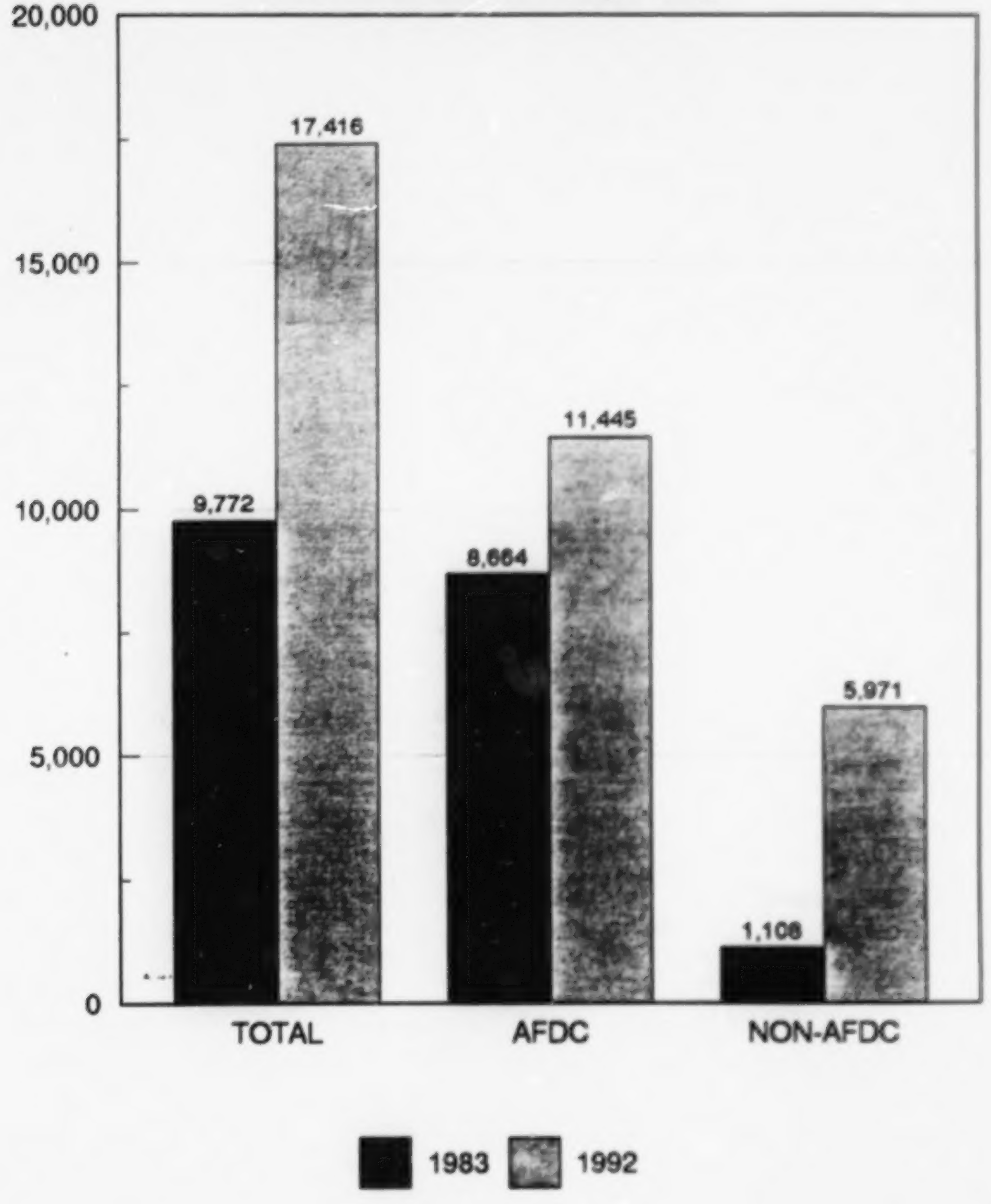
VERMONT

INVESTMENTS: WHAT RESOURCES GO INTO CHILD SUPPORT		
MEASURE	**State's National Rank FY 1983**	**State's National Rank FY 1992**
Caseload Per Worker	7	6
Administrative Expenditure Per Case	18	3

OUTCOMES: HOW THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERFORMS FOR CHILDREN						
Measure	FY 1983	FY 1992	**Rank Improved?** FY 83-92	**Rank Worsened?** FY 83-92	Nat'l Rank FY 1983	Nat'l Rank FY 1992
# of absent parents located as a % of total caseload	4.1	141.9	✓		46	2
% of cases in which agency established paternity	27.7	44.2		✓	21	22
FY 1992 paternity performance		62 Nat'l Rate: 48%				11
% of FY 1992 cases needing support order where order was established		20.4				33
% of total caseload in which any collection made	24.7 Nat'l Rate: 14.7%	40.3 Nat'l Rate: 18.7%	✓		8	1
Avg. annual collection for cases w/any collection	$1,648 Nat'l Rate: 2,595	$1,927 Nat'l Rate: 2,811		✓	42	45
Amt. of child support collected for each admin. dollar spent	2.95 Nat'l Rate: 2.93	2.82 Nat'l Rate: 3.99		✓	14	40

See Appendix for description of how statistical measures were derived.

Caseload Served by Vermont Child Support Enforcement Agency



Percent increase in IV-D cases, 1983 to 1992:

	Total	AFDC	Non-AFDC
Vermont	+78%	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States	+203%	[illegible]	[illegible]

* National numbers exclude Guam, Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

VIRGINIA

INVESTMENTS: WHAT RESOURCES GO INTO CHILD SUPPORT

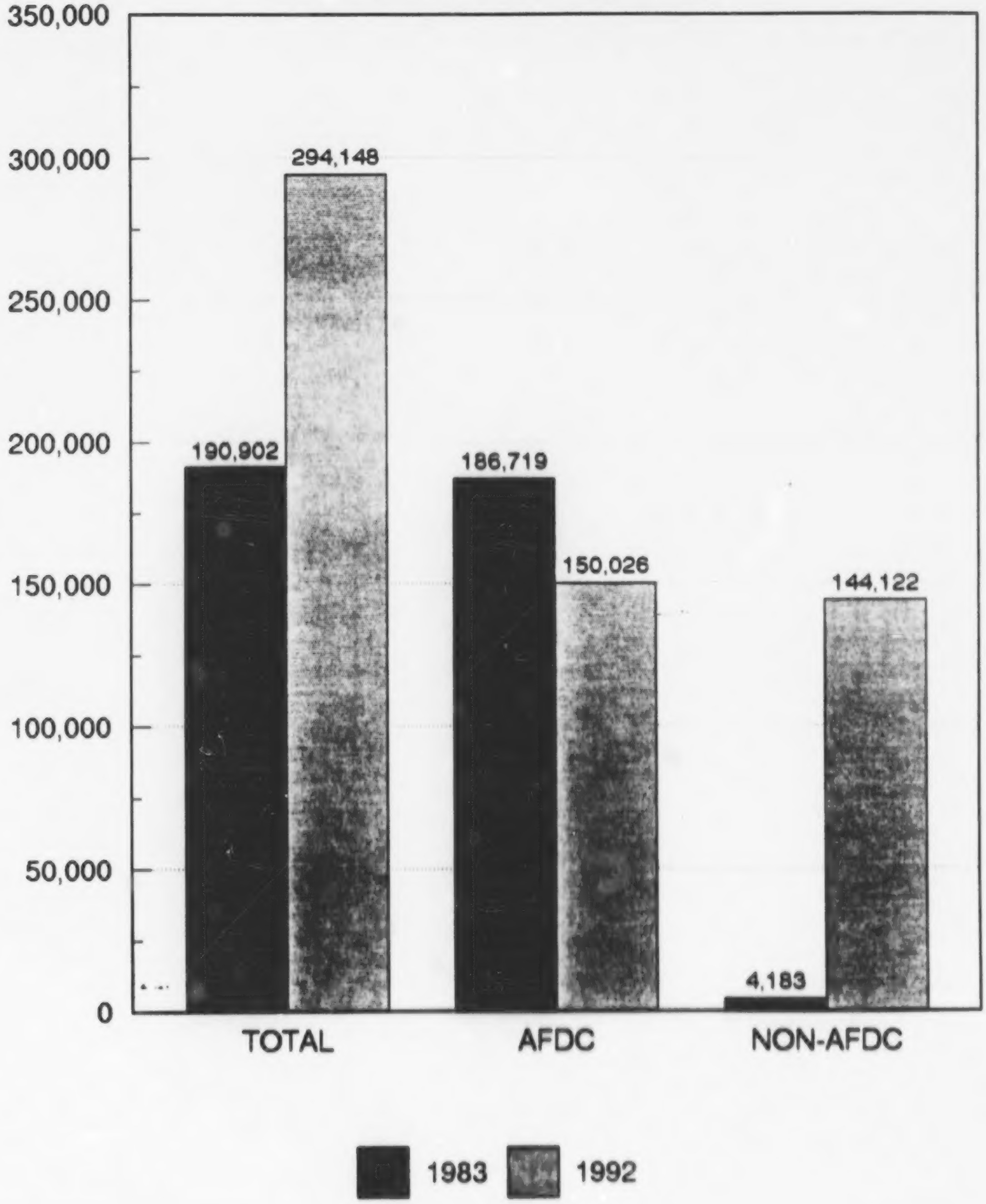
MEASURE	State's National Rank FY 1983	State's National Rank FY 1992
Caseload Per Worker	23	23
Administrative Expenditure Per Case	48	13

OUTCOMES: HOW THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERFORMS FOR CHILDREN

Measure	FY 1983	FY 1992	Rank Improved? FY 83-92	Rank Worsened? FY 83-92	Nat'l Rank FY 1983	Nat'l Rank FY 1992
# of absent parents located as a % of total caseload	5.0	16.4	✓		43	31
% of cases in which agency established paternity	14.1	70.7	✓		38	8
FY 1992 paternity performance		48 Nat'l Rate: 48%				23
% of FY 1992 cases needing support order where order was established		173.9				1
% of total caseload in which any collection made	7.9 Nat'l Rate: 14.7%	22.9 Nat'l Rate: 18.7%	✓		36	17
Avg. annual collection for cases w/any collection	$1,270 Nat'l Rate: 2,595	$2,151 Nat'l Rate: 2,811	✓		49	39
Amt. of child support collected for each admin. dollar spent	1.78 Nat'l Rate: 2.93	2.90 Nat'l Rate: 3.99	✓		39	37

See Appendix for description of how statistical measures were derived.

Caseload Served by Virginia Child Support Enforcement Agency



Percent increase in IV-D cases, 1983 to 1992:

	Total	AFDC	Non-AFDC
Virginia	+54%	+-20%	*3346%
United States	+202%	+150%	*384%

* National numbers exclude Guam, Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON

INVESTMENTS:
WHAT RESOURCES GO INTO CHILD SUPPORT

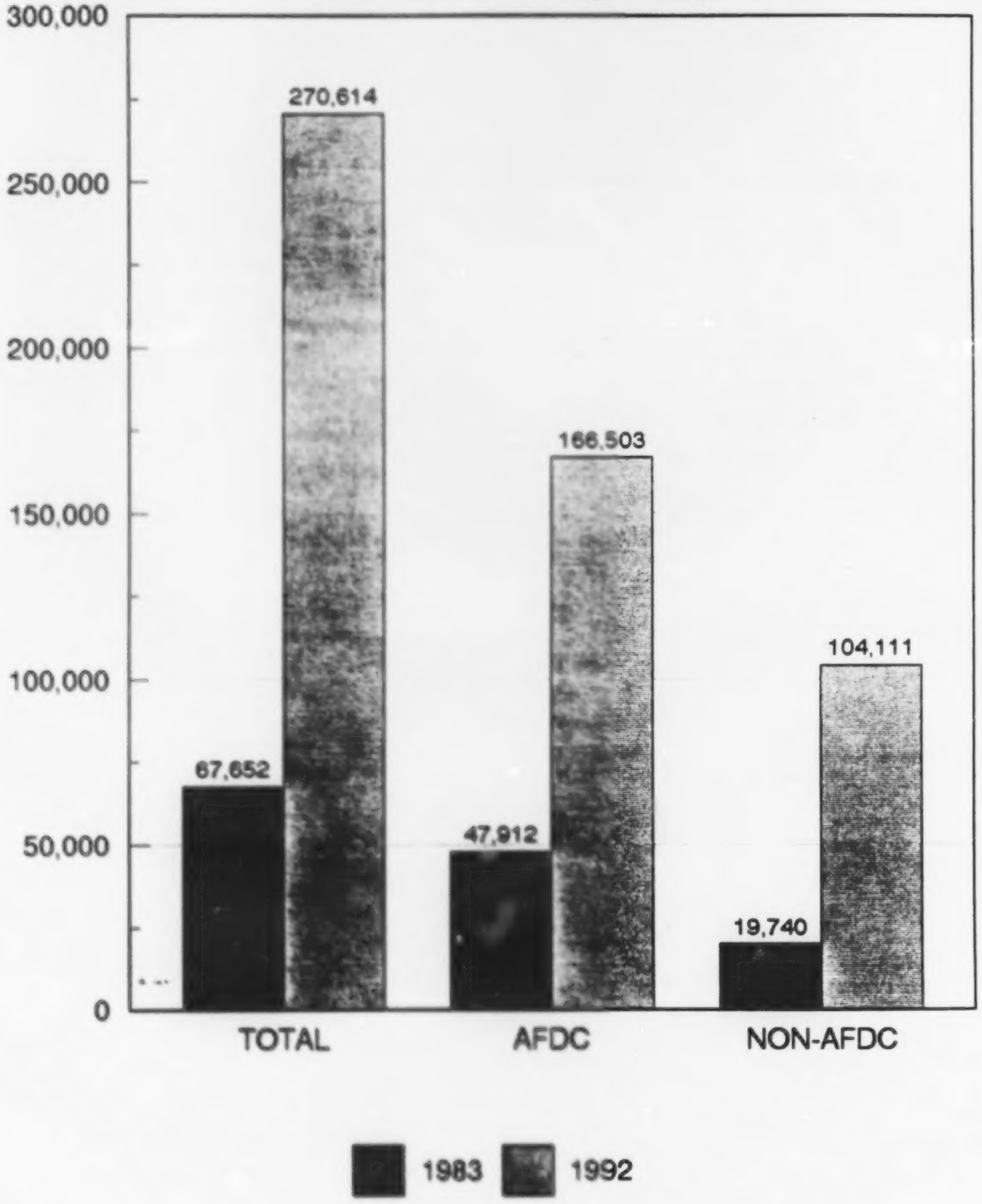
MEASURE	State's National Rank FY 1983	State's National Rank FY 1992
Caseload Per Worker	1	3
Administrative Expenditure Per Case	1	2

OUTCOMES:
HOW THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERFORMS FOR CHILDREN

Measure	FY 1983	FY 1992	Rank Improved? FY 83-92	Rank Worsened? FY 83-92	Nat'l Rank FY 1983	Nat'l Rank FY 1992
# of absent parents located as a % of total caseload	14.5	133.6	✓		20	3
% of cases in which agency established paternity	15.7	53.1	✓		35	13
FY 1992 paternity performance		67 Nat'l Rate: 48%				7
% of FY 1992 cases needing support order where order was established		75.5				5
% of total caseload in which any collection made	31.9 Nat'l Rate: 14.7%	33.7 Nat'l Rate: 18.7%	UNCHANGED	UNCHANGED	2	2
Avg. annual collection for cases w/any collection	$2,718 Nat'l Rate: 2,595	$2,935 Nat'l Rate: 2,811		✓	17	18
Amt. of child support collected for each admin. dollar spent	2.45 Nat'l Rate: 2.93	3.29 Nat'l Rate: 3.99		✓	23	24

See Appendix for description of how statistical measures were derived.

Caseload Served by Washington Child Support Enforcement Agency



Percent increase in IV-D cases, 1983 to 1992:

	Total	AFDC	Non-AFDC
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* National numbers exclude Guam, Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

WEST VIRGINIA

INVESTMENTS: WHAT RESOURCES GO INTO CHILD SUPPORT

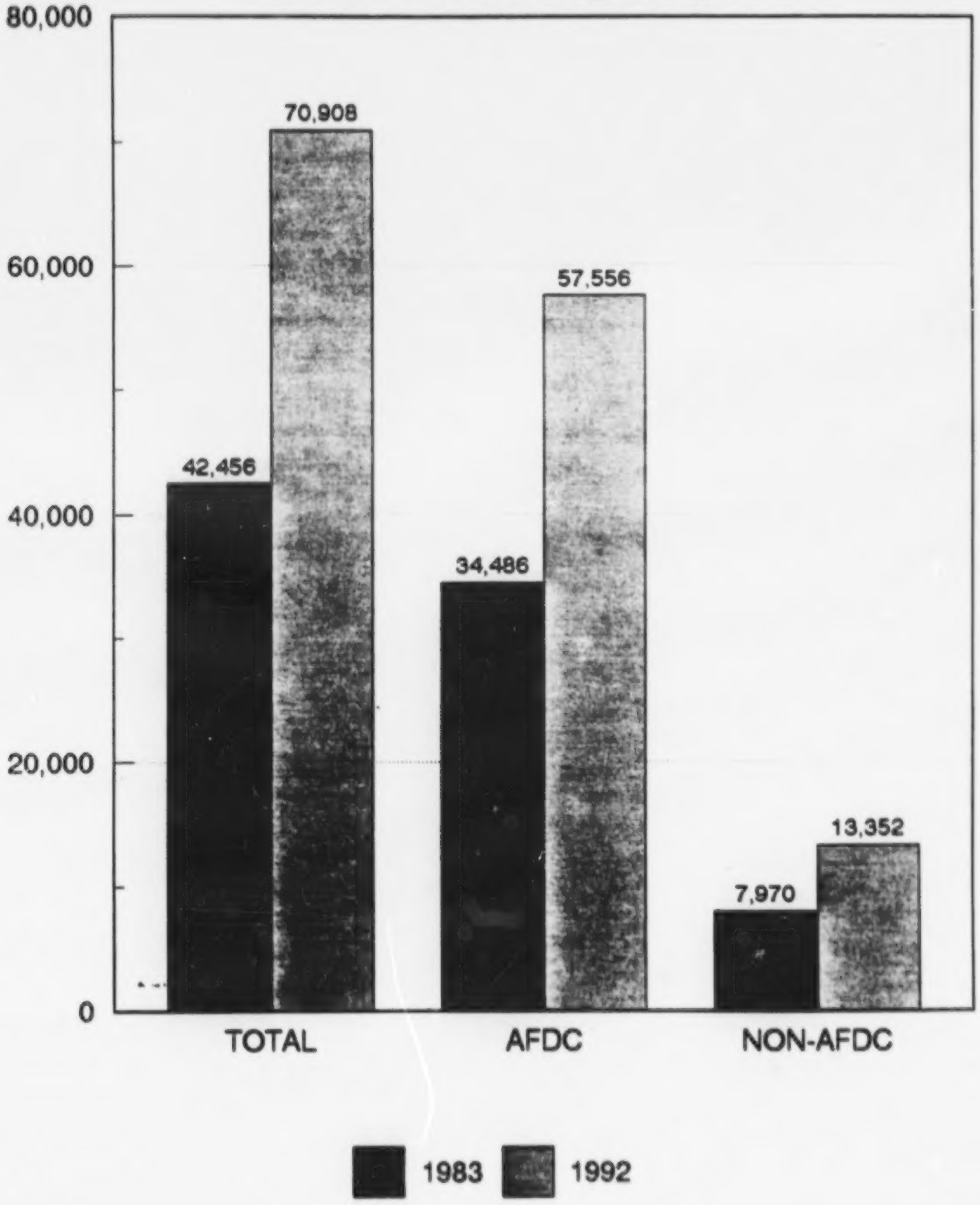
MEASURE	State's National Rank FY 1983	State's National Rank FY 1992
Caseload Per Worker	14	7
Administrative Expenditure Per Case	38	14

OUTCOMES: HOW THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERFORMS FOR CHILDREN

Measure	FY 1983	FY 1992	Rank Improved? FY 83-92	Rank Worsened? FY 83-92	Nat'l Rank FY 1983	Nat'l Rank FY 1992
# of absent parents located as a % of total caseload	7.2	24.2	✓		37	20
% of cases in which agency established paternity	11.6	39.3	✓		43	29
FY 1992 paternity performance		85 Nat'l Rate: 48%				1
% of FY 1992 cases needing support order where order was established		16.2				39
% of total caseload in which any collection made	5.3 Nat'l Rate: 14.7	19.5 Nat'l Rate: 18.7%	✓		44	28
Avg. annual collection for cases w/any collection	$2,169 Nat'l Rate: 2,595	$2,576 Nat'l Rate: 2,811	✓		35	28
Amt. of child support collected for each admin. dollar spent	1.35 Nat'l Rate: 2.93	2.98 Nat'l Rate: 3.99	✓		46	33

See Appendix for description of how statistical measures were derived.

Caseload Served by West Virginia Child Support Enforcement Agency



Percent increase in IV-D cases, 1983 to 1992:

	Total	AFDC	Non-AFDC
West Virginia	+67%	+67%	+68%
United States	+203%	+150%	+384%

* National numbers exclude Guam, Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

WISCONSIN

INVESTMENTS: WHAT RESOURCES GO INTO CHILD SUPPORT

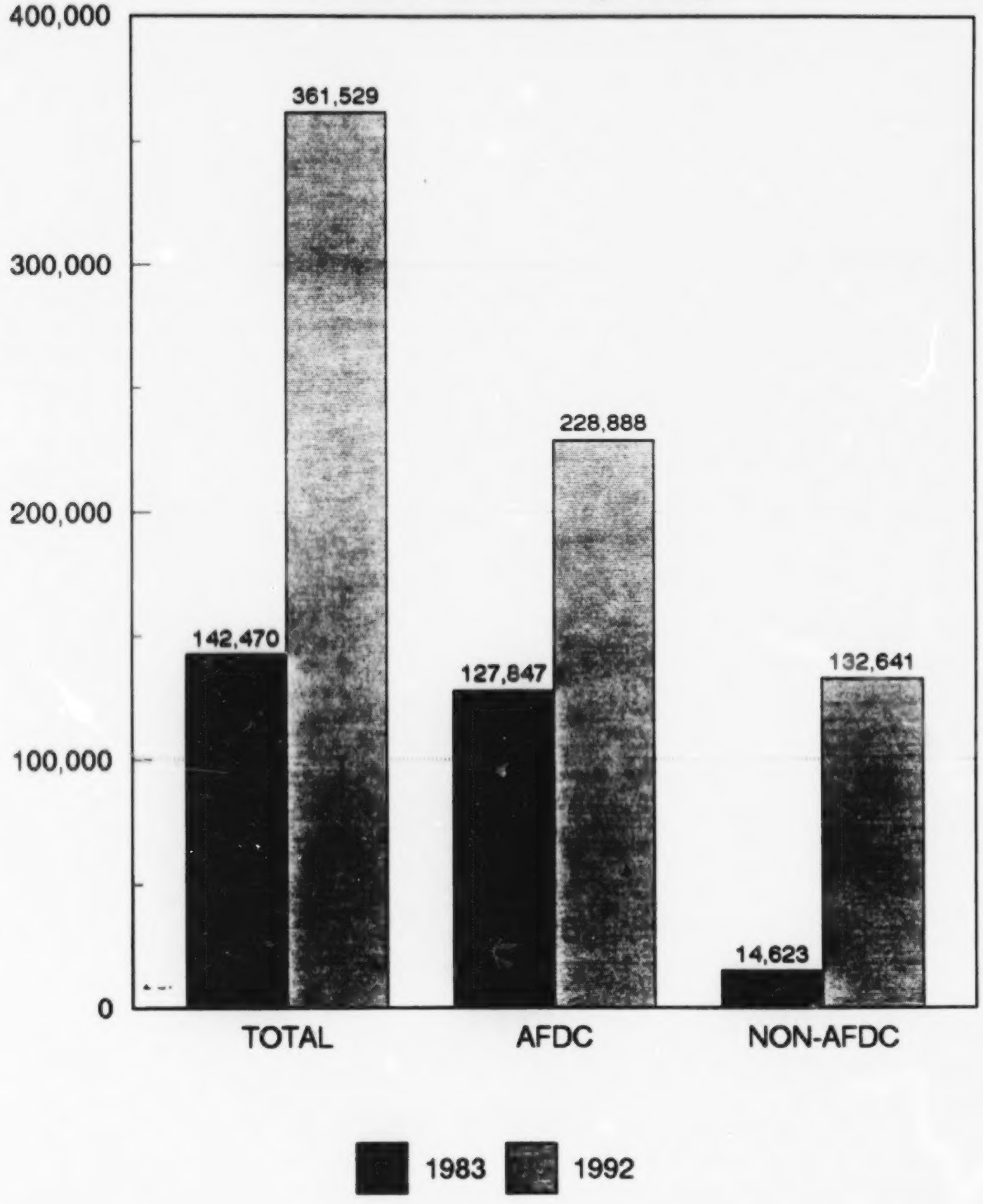
MEASURE	State's National Rank FY 1983	State's National Rank FY 1992
Caseload Per Worker	22	38
Administrative Expenditure Per Case	10	38

OUTCOMES: HOW THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERFORMS FOR CHILDREN

Measure	FY 1983	FY 1992	Improved? FY 83-92	Worsened? FY 83-92	Nat'l Rank FY 1983	Nat'l Rank FY 1992
% of absent parents located as a % of total caseload	9.1	8.6		✓	29	46
% of cases in which agency established paternity	49.5	84.6	✓		6	3
FY 1992 paternity performance		72 Nat'l Rate: 48%				2
% of FY 1992 cases needing support order where order was established		24.9				29
% of total caseload in which any collection made	23.0 Nat'l Rate: 14.7	31.3 Nat'l Rate: 18.7%	✓		11	5
Avg. annual collection for cases w/any collection	-$2,405 Nat'l Rate: 2,395	$812 Nat'l Rate: 2,811	✓		27	6
Amt. of child support collected for each admin. dollar spent	2.71 Nat'l Rate: 2.93	6.83 Nat'l Rate: 3.99	✓		17	3

See Appendix for description of how statistical measures were derived.

Caseload Served by Wisconsin Child Support Enforcement Agency



ercent increase in IV-D cases, 1983 to 1992:

	Total	AFDC	Non-AFDC
Wisconsin	+154%	+79%	+807%
nited States	+202%	+150%	+384%

* National numbers exclude Guam, Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

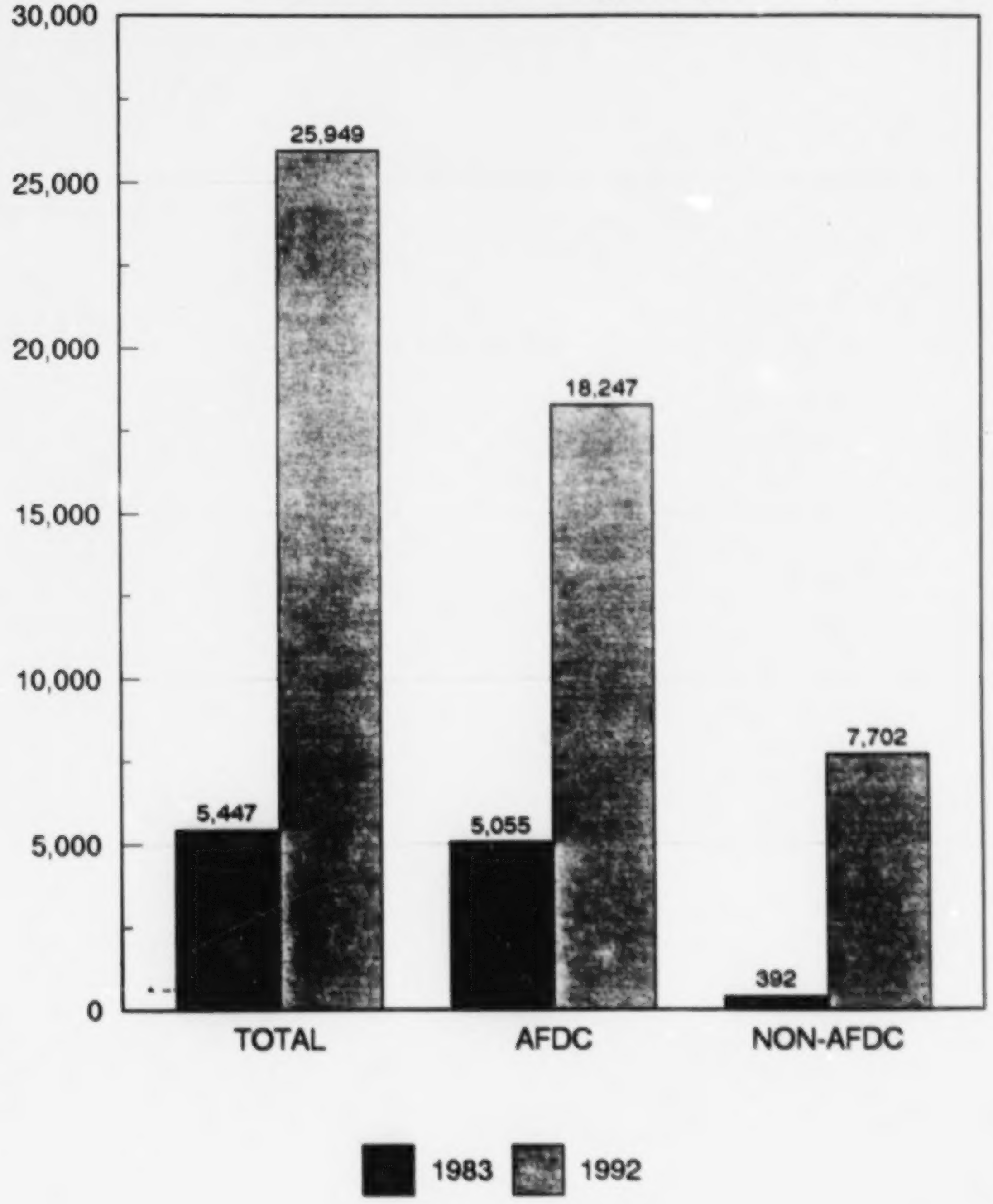
WYOMING

INVESTMENTS: WHAT RESOURCES GO INTO CHILD SUPPORT		
MEASURE	**State's National Rank FY 1983**	**State's National Rank FY 1992**
Caseload Per Worker	25	2
Administrative Expenditure Per Case	36	47

OUTCOMES: HOW THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERFORMS FOR CHILDREN						
Measure	FY 1983	FY 1992	**Rank Improved? FY 83-92**	**Rank Worsened? FY 83-92**	Nat'l Rank FY 1983	Nat'l Rank FY 1992
# of absent parents located as a % of total caseload	26.1	178.1	✓		6	1
% of cases in which agency established paternity	6.3	225.9	✓		45	1
FY 1992 paternity performance		77 Nat'l Rate: 48%				3
% of FY 1992 cases needing support order where order was established		20.2				35
% of total caseload in which any collection made	10.0 Nat'l Rate: 14.7	22.3 Nat'l Rate: 18.7%	✓		32	20
Avg. annual collection for cases w/any collection	$2,628 Nat'l Rate: 2,595	$1,936 Nat'l Rate: 2,811		✓	20	44
Amt. of child support collected for each admin. dollar spent	2.72 Nat'l Rate: 2.93	4.87 Nat'l Rate: 3.99	✓		15	9

See Appendix for description of how statistical measures were derived.

Caseload Served by Wyoming Child Support Enforcement Agency



Percent increase in IV-D cases, 1983 to 1992:

	Total	AFDC	Non-AFDC
Wyoming	+376%	+261%	+1865%
United States	+203%	+150%	+384%

* National numbers exclude Guam, Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

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BE GOOD TO ME
THE SEA IS SO
WIDE AND
MY BOAT IS
SO SMALL

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